

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

China

Vol I No 195

6 October 1983

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL

Satellite Communications Seminar Opens in Shanghai	A 1
Jointly-Built Beijing Software Institute Inaugurated	A 1
Meeting on Importing Technology Opens in Tianjin	A 2

SOVIET UNION

USSR Proposes Worldwide Nuclear Weapons Freeze	C 1
Troyanovskiy Speech at UN	C 1
Further on Freeze Resolution	C 2

NORTHEAST ASIA

Hu Yaobang Meets Japanese, Comments on Kampuchea	D 1
Urges Improved Japan-USSR Relations [KYODO]	D 1
Sino-Japanese Nongovernmental Meeting Postponed	D 2

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

RENMIN RIBAO Attacks UK Minister's Hong Kong Comments [6 Oct]	E 1
Journal To Carry Hu Yaobang Remarks on Hong Kong	E 3
Article Scores Hun Sen Remarks on Kampuchea's Stability	E 4
[RENMIN RIBAO 5 Oct]	

WESTERN EUROPE

Rong Yiren Meets FRG Economics Minister	G 1
Wang Yaoting Fetes FRG Economic Delegation	G 1
NPC Delegation Continues Visit to France	G 1
Received by President Mitterrand	G 1
Feted By Assembly President	G 2
Ji Pengfei Meets Visiting Swiss Delegation	G 2

EASTERN EUROPE

Beijing PLA Commander Attends CSSR Army Day Party	H 1
CYL Secretary Meets Romanian Young Communists	H 1
Friendship Association Marks GDR National Day	H 1
Polish Spokesman Denounces Walesa Nobel Award	H 1

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

Ulanhu Meets Algerian Cultural Delegation	I 1
Culture Ministry Holds Algerian Film Week	I 1
Ulanhu Meets Egyptian Cultural Delegation	I 1

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Further Coverage of Wu Xueqian Canada Visit	J 1
Meets Pierre Trudeau	J 1
Signs Economic, Technological Agreement	J 1
Chilean Opposition Party Criticizes Pinochet	J 1

PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Deng Xiaoping, Other Leaders Mourn Tan Zhenlin	K 1
Hu Yaobang Delivers Eulogy	K 1
Hu Yaobang on Upcoming Party Rectification	K 5
RENMIN RIBAO Says Experts Should Run Enterprises [4 Oct]	K 5
PRC Sets Up Schools for Armed Police Force	K 6
Second Quarter's Monetary Statistics Issued	K 7
Song Ping Discusses Upgrading Light Industry	K 7
XINHUA Interviews Culture Ministry Official	K 8
Income Gap Will Not Cause Class Polarization	K 9
[BELJING REVIEW No 39, 26 Sep]	
Mayors' Training Course Opens in Beijing	K 10
Journal Carries Article on Inheritance Law	K 11
Science Book Fair Opens in Beijing	K 12
Briefs: Youth Self-Study Newspaper	K 12

PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS

EAST REGION

Jiangsu CPC Leader Meets Hong Kong, Macao Group	O 1
Jiangxi Leader Views Work With Historical Themes	O 1
[RENMIN RIBAO 3 Oct]	

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Guangdong Holds Memorial Meeting for Journalist	P 1
Hunan Rally Commends Advanced Economic Workers	P 1

NORTH REGION

Hebei Governor Calls for Discipline, Efficiency	R 1
[HEBEI RIBAO 25 Sep]	
Li Ligong Addresses Shanxi Education Conference	R 2
[SHANXI RIBAO 19 Sep]	
Shanxi Official Views New Yangquan City Organs	R 3
[SHANXI RIBAO 18 Sep]	

NORTHEAST REGION

Heilongjiang Calls for Severe Blows to Criminals	S 1
[HEILONGJIANG RIBAO 13 Sep]	
Heilongjiang Holds Organizational Work Meeting	S 1
[HEILONGJIANG RIBAO 15 Sep]	
Liaoning Deals With 'Three Kinds of People'	S 2
[RENMIN RIBAO 4 Oct]	

NORTHWEST REGION

Gansu Meeting Schedules November Party Congress	T 1
Ningxia Tightens Control Over Floating Capital [NINGXIA RIBAO 25 Sep]	T 1
Ningxia Leaders at Minority Economic Reform Forum	T 2
Qinghai Holds Discipline Inspection Conference	T 3
Shaanxi's Ma Wenrui Opens Historical Exhibition	T 3
Shaanxi Enterprises Reportedly Reduce Deficits	T 3
Xinjiang People's Congress Committee Meeting Ends	T 4
Xinjiang Organizational Work Forum Ends 4 Oct	T 6

SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS SEMINAR OPENS IN SHANGHAI

OW051429 Beijing XINHUA in English 1414 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Shanghai, October 5 (XINHUA) -- A seminar on domestic satellite communications, the first of its kind held in China, opened here today. The eight-day seminar, part of the activities for the 1983 World Communications Year, is sponsored by the Chinese Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications and the International Radio Consultative Committee of the International Telecommunication Union.

Attending are 150 foreign experts including representatives of eight international organizations. Participants are from 24 countries, including Australia, Canada, France, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Thailand, Britain, the United States, the Federal Republic of Germany and the Soviet Union.

They will share experiences, explore new satellite communications technology and discuss problems about systems design and practical applications of satellite communications.

Sixty-three papers covering domestic satellite systems, systems development and planning, rural and light traffic systems, small ground stations, antennas, propagation and interference, geostationary satellite orbit, and implementation of Chinese domestic satellite orbit, and implement of Chinese domestic satellite development have been received for presentation at the seminar.

Addressing the opening ceremony, Richard C. Kirby, director of the International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR) said, "We have already learned to experience the increasing contribution of the Chinese experts in the work of the CCIR and other activities of the International Telecommunication Union."

JOINTLY-BUILT BEIJING SOFTWARE INSTITUTE INAUGURATED

OW042047 Beijing XINHUA in English 1322 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 4 (XINHUA) -- The Beijing Institute for Software Research and Training (BIS) was inaugurated here today. This is the first of its kind in China that is specialized in research and exploitation of software technology and in training high-level software researchers and teaching staff. The institute was built jointly by the Chinese Government, the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development and the Norwegian Government.

Zhao Dongwan, vice-minister of the State Science and Technology Commission, spoke at the ceremony. He said that there is a great demand for software personnel and technology in China as computers are urgently needed in many fields to raise management efficiency.

The vice-minister promised that the Chinese Government will continue to invest in the institute and hoped that the United Nations and other friends interested in it will pay further attention to its growth.

Zhao Dongwan expected the institute to stimulate wider and better application of computers and promote international exchange.

The institute is located in the No. 2 Branch School of the Beijing Engineering University, northwest of the city proper. Construction work began in September last year. The Beijing Institute of Informatics for Management under the State Science and Technology Commission is the implementing organization. Runit, the computing center of Trondheim Institute of Technology in Norway was responsible for the technical matters.

The computer systems have already begun operating, several research programs are being tested and further user services will be provided. BIS will annually enroll 30 to 50 students studying high level software courses for 2 years. The first class began last month.

Present at the inauguration were more than 200 people, including Martin Lees, director of the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development, Arne Arnesen, Norwegian ambassador to China, and participants in the current Beijing international conference on science and technology and research management.

MEETING ON IMPORTING TECHNOLOGY OPENS IN TIANJIN

OW051137 Beijing XINHUA in English 1112 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Tianjin, October 5 (XINHUA) -- More than 700 foreign business people are attending a meeting on imports of technology and China's external economic relations and trade which opened yesterday in Tianjin, north China. The meeting is sponsored by the Tianjin Municipal Foreign Trade Corporation in association with other institutions.

Participants come from Hong Kong and Macao and 40 countries, including Japan, India, Pakistan, Egypt, the Sudan, Federal Germany, France, Australia, the United States, Democratic Germany, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Bulgaria.

Talks will be held on 46 items for imports of technology and equipment, and eight contracts to undertake overseas construction projects and provide labor services. Discussions will also be held on establishing 16 joint ventures and co-production projects in Tianjin.

Business firms in Tianjin have opened an exhibition of 1,300 export commodities for trade talks.

"By the end of 1982," Vice-Mayor Li Lanqing said at a reception for the guests, "Tianjin had signed 170 contracts and agreements with foreign firms for imports of technology. These involved nearly 300 million U.S. dollars of foreign capital."

Seven joint ventures and co-production enterprises have been set up in the city, he added.

USSR PROPOSES WORLDWIDE NUCLEAR WEAPONS FREEZE

Troyanovskiy Speech at UN

OW051222 Beijing XINHUA in English 1204 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] United Nations, October 4 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet delegate to the United Nations Oleg Troyanovskiy proposed a worldwide nuclear arms freeze in the name of Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko today. Troyanovskiy said the proposed freeze should end the buildup of all components of nuclear arsenals, including all kinds of nuclear delivery systems and weapons, preclude the deployment of nuclear arms of new kinds and types, impose a moratorium on nuclear tests and delivery systems, and stop the production of fissionable materials for nuclear weapons purposes.

The Soviet delegate suggested that the current session of U.N. General Assembly include into its agenda the item of "nuclear arms freeze," along with another item, "condemnation of nuclear war."

In his speech, Troyanovskiy did not mention U.S. President Ronald Reagan's new proposals on intermediate nuclear forces in Europe, but stated that the U.S. plans to deploy, under cover of a NATO decision, new nuclear missiles in some West European countries have long been poisoning the political atmosphere on the continent and beyond it.

"The implementation of these plans would adversely affect the entire European and international situation, and significantly exacerbate nuclear confrontation," he warned.

He said the U.S.-Soviet Geneva talks on Euromissiles and the strategic nuclear arms reduction talks failed to progress because of the U.S. demand for unilateral disarmament on the part of the Soviet Union.

Turning to other world issues, Troyanovskiy accused the United States of increasing involvement in the Middle East and Central America as well as its presence in the Indian Ocean. On the other hand, he defended Soviet intervention in Indochina and occupation of Afghanistan.

He declared, "It is not through our choice that Soviet-American relations are currently characterized by tensions which also affect the international situation." However, "The maintenance of normal, stable relations between the Soviet Union and the United States is in their mutual interests. We stand for their overall improvement and for peaceful cooperation."

Troyanovskiy went on to say, "Positive development of Soviet-Chinese relations which should be shaped with due account of, and mutual respect for, the interests of each side and, naturally, without detriment to third countries, would benefit our two peoples and would promote a better political climate in the world arena."

Further on Freeze Resolution

OW060136 Beijing XINHUA in English 0122 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow, October 5 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet Union urged all nuclear-weapon states to agree to freeze all nuclear arms in their possession both in quantity and quality, TASS reported today.

In a letter to U.N. Secretary-General J. Perez de Cuellar, Soviet Foreign Minister A. Gromyko offered a draft resolution on nuclear arms freeze. The draft resolution urged all nuclear states to cease the build-up of all components of nuclear arsenals, including all kinds of nuclear weapon delivery systems and nuclear weapons. The resolution called upon all these countries not to deploy nuclear arms of new kinds and types, to establish a moratorium on all tests of nuclear weapons and on tests of new kinds and types of their delivery systems, to stop the production of fissionable materials for the purpose of creating nuclear weapons.

The resolution said the United States and the Soviet Union, which possess the largest nuclear arsenals, should freeze, in the first place and simultaneously, their nuclear arms on a bilateral basis by way of example to the other nuclear states, and other nuclear states should freeze their nuclear arms as soon as possible.

Observers here said that as the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva have made little progress, the Soviet proposal is to mobilize world public opinion to oppose the U.S. deployment of new missiles in Europe.

HU YAOBANG MEETS JAPANESE, COMMENTS ON KAMPUCHEA

OW051929 Beijing XINHUA in English 1549 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 5 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese people will spare no efforts to promote friendly and good-neighborly relations between China and Japan, says Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. Hu made the remarks here today when meeting with Hideo Den, representative of the United Social Democratic Party of Japan. Hu said he is highly satisfied with the development of Sino-Japanese relations in the past thirty-odd years, especially the last ten. Practically nothing has obstructed the development of relations between the two countries, he added.

The general secretary expressed thanks to the Japanese Government leaders and public figures for their contributions to the enhancement of Sino-Japanese friendship. Hu expressed his belief that so long as joint efforts are made by both sides, prospects for the development of Sino-Japanese relations are broad and bright. As one of the leaders of China, Hu said, he will take it as one of his important tasks to promote Sino-Japanese friendship. An old friend of the Chinese people, Mr. Den has visited China on many occasions. Today Hu Yaobang exchanged views with him on international issues for 90 minutes.

On the Kampuchean issue, Hu Yaobang reiterated China's consistent principled stands: China firmly supports the coalition government formed by the three Kampuchean patriotic forces resisting Vietnamese aggression, and the total and unconditional withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea so as to let the Kampuchean people build a peaceful, neutral and non-aligned state according to their own will. China does not and will not seek any private ends, he said.

Hideo Den said he appreciated China's positions. Speaking of his impressions on the liberated areas in Kampuchea, Mr. Den said leaders, fighters and people of the Kampuchean resistance movement are fighting and living deep in the forest where conditions are very harsh. However, they are in high morale, he added. Mr. Den said the Japanese people have made donations to provide medicines for the Kampuchean fighters and civilians to support their just struggle.

Hu praised the Japanese people for their humanitarian help to the Kampuchean people. Hu expressed the belief that, with correct policies, unity, persistent fighting and support from justice-upholding countries and peoples the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and the Kampuchean people are bound to drive out the Vietnamese invaders and win liberation for Kampuchea.

Present were Xia Yan and Sun Pinghua, president and vice-president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, and Yasue Katori, Japanese ambassador to China. Mr. Den arrived in Beijing on October 3 at the invitation of the China-Japan Friendship Association.

Urge Improved Japan-USSR Relations

OW060035 Tokyo KYODO in English 0013 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing Oct 6 KYODO -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party, Wednesday met a Japanese opposition leader and expressed hope that relations between Japan and the Soviet Union would be improved. Hu made the unusual statement on Russo-Japanese relations when he met Hideo Den, representative of Japan's United Social Democratic Party, at the Great Hall of the People here Wednesday evening, Den told reporters. Den arrived Monday at the invitation of the China-Japan Friendship Association.

Hu was quoted as saying: China wants to have improved relations with the Soviet Union and also hopes Japan and the Soviet Union will have better relations. He said the Soviet Union has proposed the expansion of two-way Sino-Soviet trade, estimated at \$800 million this year, to \$1.5 billion next year. Diplomatic sources said the Soviet Union made the proposal when Vice Foreign Minister Mikhail S. Kapitsa visited Beijing last month.

The proposal is now being studied by working-level Chinese officials, Hu added. He said Chinese and Soviet vice foreign ministers will start their third round of negotiations in Beijing Friday to improve bilateral relations. Soviet reactions to a three-point Chinese proposal for improved Sino-Soviet ties are still unknown, Hu said. China is calling on Moscow to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan, stop extending aid to Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea and reduce forces along Sino-Soviet, Sino-Mongolian borders.

The Chinese leader said North Korea has no intention of advancing into South Korea, nor has it enough military power to do so. Hu said China cannot overlook any South Korean advance into the north, indicating China might send volunteer soldiers to North Korea should such a situation occur.

He said China will not be satisfied with relations with the United States unless Washington ceases its extension of help to Taiwan which China regards as its territory, Den told reporters.

SINO-JAPANESE NONGOVERNMENTAL MEETING POSTPONED

OW060228 Beijing XINHUA in English 0200 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 6 (XINHUA) -- The second Sino-Japanese non-governmental meeting scheduled to take place this year is to be postponed till next year on the proposal of the Japanese. This was announced by the Chinese committee of the meeting here this morning.

During the first meeting held in Tokyo last October the two sides decided that the second meeting would take place in Beijing this year. Since the beginning of this year leading members of the Chinese and Japanese committees have exchanged views on many occasions on the holding of the second meeting. They agreed to try their best to enlarge the scope of the meeting, expand the topics of discussion and make the meeting even more successful, so as to make still greater contributions to Sino-Japanese relations of peace and friendship and cooperation.

Then, the Japanese mentioned recently that, in view of the foreseeable political situation in Japan this autumn, the Japanese committee found it difficult to make full preparations for the second meeting to be held in Beijing. Therefore it proposed that the meeting be postponed until next year. The Chinese showed understanding and agreed to the proposal.

The two sides also agreed to continue close contacts on the second meeting and hold group discussions on special topics when necessary. With the death of Liao Chengzhi, the Chinese committee has chosen Wang Zhen its chairman.

RENMIN RIBAO ATTACKS UK MINISTER'S HONG KONG COMMENTS

HK060900 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Oct 83 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Mr Luce Can Forget About It"]

[Text] Not long after the fourth round of Sino-British talks on the future of Hong Kong ended, Mr Luce, minister of state in the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office, made a statement in Hong Kong on 28 September in which he unreasonably attacked the Chinese Government for "public comments on the British position," and also threatened that "if we fail in these talks and in finding a successful solution," "there will be turbulence," "buffeting," and "storms."

All those concerned over the future of Hong Kong hold that in coming out with these weird pronouncements, Luce can only add to the difficulties of the Sino-British talks and will not help toward a rational solution of the problem.

Luce accused China of violating the agreement on the "confidentiality of the talks," and "negotiating in public," and declared that this "endangers the prospects of a successful solution." This is nothing other than putting the blame on others and confusing public opinion. The Chinese Government has never revealed the progress and specific agenda of the talks. As for the Chinese Government's decision to recover the entire Hong Kong area and its treatment of recovery of the exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong and the maintenance of Hong Kong's prosperity and stability as a unified and inseparable integral goal, this unwavering principle is known to everyone and is absolutely not a breach of confidentiality. Chinese leaders and China's press and publications fully have the right to publicly explain and publicize the Chinese Government's basic position to the Chinese people, including the compatriots of Hong Kong; how can this be called "breaking the confidentiality of the talks?"

Mr Luce also acknowledged that British leaders, including himself, have repeatedly made statements announcing the "goal" of the British Government in solving the Hong Kong issue; is this not the British position? You can state your position, but the Chinese Government may not state its position. What kind of logic is this! The British side has consistently created public opinion in a big way by means of the newspapers and publications under its influence to advocate "swapping sovereignty for administrative power," and wanting to "have Britain continue ruling Hong Kong as in the past, under the principle of recognizing Chinese sovereignty." In fact this is using the British mass media to put pressure on China. The Chinese Government and people naturally cannot accept these arguments in the British press and are bound to refute them. Now Luce in turn has attacked China for "publicly commenting on the British position," babbling that this is a "breach of confidentiality" and "megaphone diplomacy." Look here, Mr Luce: Do you not acknowledge that the erroneous arguments carried in the British press are the position maintained by the British Government in the talks? Is this not breaking the "confidentiality of the talks" through a megaphone? It must be pointed out to Mr Luce that this is not a responsible attitude.

It is also necessary to remind Mr Luce of this: Hong Kong Governor Youde takes part in the talks as a member of the British delegation and ought to be responsible to the British Government, but he has repeatedly reported on the talks to members of the Hong Kong Executive Council. We want to know: Who, in fact, is "violating the agreement on confidentiality of the talks" and "revealing" their contents?

People note that in his statement Luce also made the accusation that "the Chinese Government wants a deadline on the talks." Luce said: "We take the view very strongly that deadlines are not helpful." This cannot but involve the question of the nature of the Sino-British talks on the Hong Kong issue. The essence of the Hong Kong issue is this: Hong Kong is China's territory, which is still being occupied by Britain today; as a sovereign state whose territory is under occupation, China will recover sovereignty, including administrative power, over Hong Kong. There is nothing here to be discussed. Moreover, as a sovereign state, China fully has the right to recover Hong Kong -- its sacred territory -- at any time. In being willing to settle the Hong Kong issue through negotiations with the British side, China is mainly taking into account the friendly relations between China and Britain; this certainly does not mean that there is any margin for bargaining on the sovereignty issue. If Britain regards China's sincere and cooperative attitude toward attaining a proper and reasonable solution to the Hong Kong issue as being weak and easy to bully, and stubbornly clings to its erroneous position, China naturally cannot go on waiting for a long time, and still less can it wait without a deadline; and it cannot but explicitly state its own policy on Hong Kong at the appropriate time. In making an issue of the talks "deadline" and coming out with all kinds of threatening and frightening words about "if the talks should fail," Luce was obviously underestimating the determination of the Chinese Government and people to recover sovereignty and administrative power over Hong Kong, and was also exposing the ambition of Britain, which has occupied Hong Kong -- China's territory -- in still attempting to continue its actual occupation of Hong Kong. Mr Luce should understand that it is totally meaningless to threaten or frighten the Chinese Government and people with words or in any other way. The British Government alone will be responsible for all the consequences arising from unfortunate failure of the talks caused by Britain's clinging to its colonialist position.

Luce stated that Britain insists on "aiming for a solution which is acceptable to the people of Hong Kong, to the British Parliament, and to the Government of China," thus attempting to describe the Hong Kong issue, which should be solved by the two sides of China and Britain, as an issue for the three sides of China, Britain, and Hong Kong. Moreover, he solemnly posed as a representative of the people of Hong Kong in waving the banner of "representing Hong Kong public opinion." These statements of Luce have no leg to stand on. The essence of the Hong Kong issue is that Britain has occupied China's territory of Hong Kong, and the talks on China's recovery of Hong Kong can only have the participation of China and Britain; there is absolutely no question of "three sides." If, as it says, the British side truly wants to "fulfill its obligations" to the inhabitants of Hong Kong, then it ought to take a cooperative attitude with the Chinese Government and properly solve as soon as possible the question of Hong Kong's return to the motherland.

Of the inhabitants of Hong Kong, 98 percent are Chinese and are our flesh-and-blood compatriots, and Britain has no right whatsoever to represent them, nor can it do so; neither do the Chinese inhabitants of Hong Kong acknowledge that Britain can represent them. Luce and certain newspapers and publications under official British influence have a lot to say about the "public opinion issue," but they ignore this fact: The 1 billion people of China, including the 5 million compatriots of Hong Kong, resolutely demand the return of Hong Kong to China and want to maintain Hong Kong's prosperity and stability; moreover, they are full of confidence in this. This is the greatest public opinion. It is absolute folly for anyone to think of using the "public opinion issue" to put pressure on the Chinese side in a bid to obstruct China's recovery of its territory and sovereignty.

Premier Zhao Ziyang pointed out at the party celebrating the 34th anniversary of the founding of the state: "The Chinese Government's position on the Hong Kong issue is known to all. It is our unwavering guiding principle to recover the exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong and to maintain Hong Kong's prosperity and stability." The Sino-British talks on the Hong Kong issue will continue. Mr Luce said that the British Government "has started to aim its sights on the long term." We hope that the British Government will not just keep its sights on the "goal" in its own eyes but will take a broad and long-term view clearly understand the tide of the times, and adopt a sincere and cooperative approach to reach, through friendly negotiations with the Chinese side, a speedy and complete solution to the question of Hong Kong's return to China so as to promote the development of friendly relations between the two sides. To do so will truly be in Britain's interests.

JOURNAL TO CARRY HU YAOBANG REMARKS ON HONG KONG

HK060848 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0729 GMT 6 Oct 83

["Hu Yaobang on the Hong Kong Issue" -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 6 Oct (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- The forthcoming 19th issue of BANYUETAN will carry the details of the remarks made by Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, when meeting with Yamauchi, director of the Japanese paper MAINICHI SHIMBUN, on 15 August. The Hong Kong issue is mentioned in his remarks.

Hu Yaobang said that the previous treaties over Hong Kong are unequal treaties that we have never recognized. They will expire in 1997. When they expire on 30 June 1997, we will recover our sovereignty. This is not a question of being patient or impatient, but a result of our respecting history.

With regard to the question of maintaining prosperity in Hong Kong, that is, the question of a step-by-step transition from now to the day we recover sovereignty, we have a series of systematic policies. We hold that it is not difficult to maintain prosperity in Hong Kong. Both the Chinese and foreigners in Hong Kong can put their minds at ease. In Shenzhen we have created a typical example of the special economic zone, which is now becoming more and more prosperous with each passing day. We can recover sovereignty over Hong Kong, so why can we not maintain its prosperity? Moreover, there are still 13 and 1/2 years for us to further accumulate experiences.

ARTICLE SCORES HUN SEN REMARKS ON KAMPUCHEA'S STABILITY

HK051002 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Oct 83 p 6

["International Jottings" by Tong Chang: "A Pretender"]

[Text] Recently Hun Sen, "minister of foreign affairs" of the Kampuchean puppet regime, boasted in Moscow that the situation in those areas under the control of the puppet regime was "becoming more stable" and "more consolidated day by day." Such a pretense is really ridiculous.

Is the Phnom Penh puppet regime really as consolidated as Hun Sen boasts? Then why has Vietnam not withdrawn a single soldier from its more than 100,000 troops which have been sent to prop up this puppet regime but, instead, has reinforced its troops? Why have the Vietnamese authorities repeatedly combed out officials at various levels in the Phnom Penh puppet regime, disarmed the puppet troops division by division, and wantonly arrested all those officials and men who do not yield to the Vietnamese? Why have they even picked up the method the United States once used in South Vietnam -- establishing "strategic hamlets" -- in order to hold their ground? A host of facts show that the areas under the control of the Kampuchean puppet regime is in no way "becoming more stable" and "more consolidated day by day" but, on the contrary, is in a tottering position.

As everyone knows, the Phnom Penh puppet regime has been propped up entirely by the Vietnamese authorities and is able to linger on in great difficulties only with the support of Vietnam. Along with the development and strengthening of the anti-Vietnamese patriotic forces, more and more people in Kampuchea have joined the ranks of anti-Vietnamese struggle. It was reported that not long ago thousands of people staged a demonstration in Siem Reap. They shouted slogans demanding the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops. In Siem Reap, Battambang, Ao Duo Mian Ji [1159 1122 2758 0679], and Pursat, more than 10,000 residents have fled the puppet-controlled areas to join the patriotic forces. A Japanese correspondent residing in Phnom Penh wrote: "Judging from what we have seen here, the Heng Samrin regime is still very weak. It is hard to believe that this regime is capable of ensuring the security of its country merely by relying on its own strength." As a matter of fact, the Phnom Penh puppets know very well that without Vietnamese bayonets, their regime would be unable to survive for a moment longer. Just like one who whistles when passing a graveyard, by pretending to be calm, Hun Sen and his ilk are actually trying to embolden themselves.

RONG YIREN MEETS FRG ECONOMICS MINISTER

OW051411 Beijing XINHUA in English 1336 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 5 (XINHUA) -- China's abundant natural resources and manpower and the advanced technologies of the Federal Republic of Germany brighten up prospects for cooperation between the two countries, said Rong Yiren, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and chairman of the Board of Directors of the China International Trust and Investment Corporation. Rong made this remarks here this afternoon when meeting with Otto Graf Lambsdorff, minister of economics of the Federal Republic of Germany.

It is common wish of the economic circles of both China and Federal Germany to develop the cooperative relations between the two countries in the field of economy, Rong said.

The two sides exchanged views on further developing the cooperation between the two countries in the fields of trade and economy. They also discussed the possibility of cooperation in the technological reform of middle- and small-sized enterprises. Yao Guang, vice-foreign minister, also met Lambsdorff this afternoon.

WANG YAOTING FETES FRG ECONOMIC DELEGATION

OW051443 Beijing XINHUA in English 1430 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 5 (XINHUA) -- Wang Yaoting, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, hosted a banquet here this evening in honor of Otto Wolff von Amerongen and other people from Federal German economic circles. He thanked them for their efforts to promote trade and economic cooperation between China and Federal Germany. The German guests are here to attend the third meeting of the Joint Economic Cooperation Committee of the two countries.

Present at the banquet were Lin Zongtang, vice-minister of the State Economic Commission, and Wang Pinquing, deputy to the minister of foreign economic relations and trade.

NPC DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT TO FRANCE

Received by President Mitterrand

OW060808 Beijing XINHUA in English 0728 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Paris, October 5 (XINHUA) -- French President Francois Mitterrand said today he would like to see continued development of the friendly relations between France and China and closer cooperation in the economic, trade, scientific and cultural fields.

Receiving the delegation of the Chinese National People's Congress (N.P.C.) head by Chen Pixian, vice-chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, Mitterrand told the Chinese delegation that he had been deeply impressed by his visit to China last May.

Mitterrand asked the Chinese delegation to convey his regards to Chinese leaders.

Chen Pixian recalled Mitterrand's three visits to China and said they were significant to the promotion of Sino-French friendship and to the development of cooperation in bilateral relations. He also conveyed to the president the good wishes from Chinese leaders.

Before meeting the president, the Chinese delegation met with French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson. The Chinese delegation leaves here tomorrow to tour the country.

Feted by Assembly President

OW051311 Beijing XINHUA in English 1225 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Paris, October 4 (XINHUA) -- President of France's National Assembly Louis Mermax said today that countries like France and China "should play an important role in the world so as to contribute to the relaxation of tension and the search for just and appropriate solutions."

Speaking at his banquet in honor of the Chinese National People's Congress (NPC) delegation, led by Chen Pixian, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the NPC, he said, "France and China have many very important common interests apart from their differences." He said that the two countries very often have identical views on world affairs and this identity of viewpoints has increasingly revealed itself.

In his reply, Chen Pixian reviewed the development of Sino-French relations in recent years. In order to modernize itself, he said, China sincerely follows an open policy and attaches great importance to greater cooperation with France and other West European countries in the fields of economy, trade, science and technology and culture. "The Chinese people are determined to strive for world peace together with all other peace-loving countries and people in the world."

The banquet were attended by more than one hundred people including members of Chinese NPC delegation, Chinese Ambassador to France Cao Keqiang, President of French Senate Alain Poher, Minister of Interior and Decentralization Gaston Defferre and Minister of Transport Charles Fiterman.

This afternoon, the Chinese delegation held talks with Mermax on the consolidation and improvement of relations between the Chinese NPC and the French Parliament and between the two countries and the two peoples. The Chinese delegation also had separate talks with the leaders of the parliamentary groups of the Communist Party, the Assembly for the Republic and the Democratic Union.

The Chinese delegation arrived here on October 3 after its visit to Italy.

JI PENGFEI MEETS VISITING SWISS DELEGATION

OW041350 Beijing XINHUA in English 1333 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 4 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Ji Pengfei met here this afternoon with a delegation from the Switzerland-China Society led by its President Victor Umbricht. The delegation arrived here on October 2 for a visit at the invitation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

BEIJING PLA COMMANDER ATTENDS CSSR ARMY DAY PARTY

OW050941 Beijing XINHUA in English 0755 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 5 (XINHUA) -- Lt Col Miroslav Kurilla, military and air attache of the Czechoslovak Embassy here, and Mrs Kurilla gave a cocktail party today at the embassy to mark the 39th anniversary of the founding of the Czechoslovak People's Army. Among the guests was Pan Yan, commander of the Beijing Garrison of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

CYL SECRETARY MEETS ROMANIAN YOUNG COMMUNISTS

OW041816 Beijing XINHUA in English 1612 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 4 (XINHUA) -- Wang Zhaoguo, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League of China, met here today with a delegation of the Council of Romanian Young Pioneers and a delegation of the Union of Communist Students' Association of Romania. The delegation of the Council of Romanian Young Pioneers was led by Polyana Cristescu, secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth of Romania and chairman of the council. The delegation of the Union of Communist Students' Association of Romania was led by Cranta Mircea, secretary of the union.

The two sides had cordial and friendly talks. After the meeting Wang Zhaoguo hosted a banquet for the Romanian guests.

FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION MARKS GDR NATIONAL DAY

OW051351 Beijing XINHUA in English 1330 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 5 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries gave a cocktail here this afternoon in celebration of the 34th anniversary of the founding of the German Democratic Republic. Liang Geng, vice-president of the host association, and Rolf Berthold, GDR ambassador to China, spoke at the reception.

Present were leading members of departments from the Chinese Ministries of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, Foreign Affairs and National Defense and the Beijing Municipality. Officials of the GDR Embassy in Beijing were also present.

POLISH SPOKESMAN DENOUNCES WALESA NOBEL AWARD

OW060816 Beijing XINHUA in English 0804 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 6 (XINHUA) -- A Polish Government spokesman yesterday denounced the awarding of the Nobel peace prize to Lech Walesa, leader of the banned Polish Solidarity trade union, as "politically motivated" and said that giving the prize to such a person "devalued the award," according to press reports reaching here today. The Norwegian Nobel Committee announced in Stockholm yesterday that the 1983 Nobel Peace Prize has been awarded to Walesa and that it regards Walesa as "an exponent of the active longing for peace and freedom."

In Washington, U.S. President Ronald Reagan said that the award represents "a victory for peace" and "the triumph of moral force over brute force." "It's a victory for those who seek to enlarge the human spirit over those who seek to crush it," the president said.

ULANHU MEETS ALGERIAN CULTURAL DELEGATION

OW051223 Beijing XINHUA in English 1154 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 5 (XINHUA) -- Ulanhu, vice-president of the People's Republic of China, met here today with an Algerian Government cultural delegation led by Abdelmadjid Mezian, Algerian minister of culture, at the Great Hall of the People. In a cordial and friendly conversation, Ulanhu told Minister Mezian that the good relations existing between the two countries have further grown in recent years along with increased contacts and Sino-Algerian economic and cultural cooperation has broad prospects. Ulanhu reaffirmed that China's firm policy is to strengthen friendly relations with Third World countries.

Minister Mezian said that the solid fraternal friendship which has been forged between Algeria and China is a source of pride.

After the meeting, Chinese Minister of Culture Zhu Muzhi hosted a banquet at the Beijing Hotel in honor of the Algerian guests. Also attending the banquet were an Algerian film delegation and a delegation taking charge of the Algerian painting exhibition which will open later this month in Beijing. The Algerian Government cultural delegation arrived in Beijing last night at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of Culture.

CULTURE MINISTRY HOLDS ALGERIAN FILM WEEK

OW051323 Beijing XINHUA in English 1243 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 5 (XINHUA) -- Algerian film week, sponsored by the Chinese Ministry of Culture, opened at the Capital Theatre here this afternoon. Three Algerian color feature films will be shown during the week starting today and continuing through October 11. They are "Deracines" (Torn From the Homeland), "Le Baton et l'Opium" (Baton and Opium) and "La Chronique des Annees de Braise" (Chronicle of the Years of Anxiety), a prize-winner at the Cannes International Film Festival in 1975. The films show the sufferings of the Algerian people and their resistance against the foreign colonialists and local exploiters before they finally won national independence in 1962. At the opening ceremony, Chinese youngsters presented member of the Algerian film delegation with bouquets of flowers amid warm applause.

Speaking on the occasion, Hu Qiming, deputy director of the Film Bureau of the Ministry of Culture, said that the film week will help the Chinese people gain a better understanding of Algeria's past, present and future, and promote Sino-Algerian friendship. Yazid Khodja, head of the Algerian film delegation, said he hoped the cinema week would help strengthen cooperation among film artists of the two countries.

ULANHU MEETS EGYPTIAN CULTURAL DELEGATION

OW060900 Beijing XINHUA in English 0842 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 6 (XINHUA) -- China's Vice-President Ulanhu met an Egyptian Government cultural delegation led by Muhammad al-Hamid Radwan, minister of state for culture, in the Great Hall of the People here this morning. Ulanhu said Sino-Egyptian friendship has been developing rapidly since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1956. Cultural exchanges have also been strengthened, he added. Radwan said that during his stay in China, he and Chinese Minister of Culture Zhu Muzhi agreed to further strengthen cooperation in archaeological studies and expand film and publication exchanges. The Egyptian delegation arrived in China on September 30 at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of Culture.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF WU XUEQIAN CANADA VISIT

Meets Pierre Trudeau

OW060824 Beijing XINHUA in English 0818 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Ottawa, October 5 (XINHUA) -- Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau today had a long conversation with visiting Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian on world issues of great concern to both China and Canada, including the arms race between the superpowers, nuclear disarmament and the Kampuchean question.

They talked at a luncheon given in honor of the Chinese foreign minister by Gerald Regan, Canadian minister of state for international trade.

Zhu Qizhen, assistant to the foreign minister, and Yu Zhan, Chinese ambassador to Canada, were also at the luncheon.

Signs Economic, Technological Agreement

OW060252 Beijing XINHUA in English 0243 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Ottawa, October 5 (XINHUA) -- China and Canada signed a general agreement on development cooperation here today to strengthen the existing cordial relations and economic and technological ties between the two countries. The agreement was signed by visiting Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and Canadian Deputy Prime Minister and Secretary of State for External Affairs Allan MacEachen.

Under the agreement, Canada will assign advisors and experts to China for cooperation missions, grant scholarships to Chinese citizens for studies and professional training, provide equipment, materials, goods and services for the development projects in China, and execute studies and projects designed to contribute to China's economic and social development.

Speaking at the signing ceremony, MacEachen said that the agreement "will provide a basis for further cooperation between the two countries."

Wu Xueqian said that "the signing of the agreement is a result of our efforts for years and it will accelerate our cooperation in future."

CHILEAN OPPOSITION PARTY CRITICIZES PINOCHET

OW060236 Beijing XINHUA in English 0110 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Santiago, October 5 (XINHUA) -- The Chilean Democratic Alliance issued a statement yesterday criticizing President Augusto Pinochet's recent speech on restoration of constitutionalism.

Pinochet said two days ago that full democracy will be restored in Chile along the course charted by the 1980 Constitution and the armed forces must take this course and can hold dialogues with opposition parties to reach agreements. Under the 1980 Constitution, the president will terminate his term in 1989.

The statement said the president's speech means a denial of the dialogue between the government and the opposition parties and any effect of possible agreements. Pinochet's point of view has made peaceful restoration of democracy impossible, the statement said.

I. 6 Oct 83

CHINA
PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

K 1

DENG XIAOPING, OTHER LEADERS MOURN TAN ZHENLIN

OW051203 Beijing XINHUA in English 1116 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, October 5 (XINHUA) -- A memorial meeting for Tan Zhenlin, vice-chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the Community Party of China, a long-tested communist fighter and an outstanding proletarian revolutionary, was held in the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon. Tan Zhenlin died of lung cancer in Beijing on September 30 at the age of 81.

For half a century after joining the CPC in 1926, Tan Zhenlin made outstanding contributions to the expansion of the revolutionary armed forces, the establishment of revolutionary bases, the liberation of the Chinese people and the socialist revolution and construction.

Under a large portrait of the late Tan Zhenlin was placed a casket containing his ashes in the memorial hall. The casket was draped with the CPC flag. There were wreaths presented by Tan Zhenlin's widow and children in front of the casket.

The hall also had wreaths presented by party and state leaders, departments under the party Central Committee, government and army organs, democratic parties, people's organizations and figures from all walks of life.

At four p.m. 0800 GMT, Deng Xiaoping, Standing Committee member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the CPC Central Advisory Commission, declared the meeting open. All observed silence amid funeral music.

Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, delivered the eulogy.

Among the party and state leaders attending the meeting were Zhao Ziyang, Chen Yun, Deng Yingchao, Ulanhu, Bo Yibo, Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Wang Zhen, Wei Guoqing, Fang Yi, Li Desheng, Yang Shangkun, Yang Dezhi, Yu Qiuli, Song Renqiong, Zhang Tingfa, Hu Qiaomu, Ni Zhifu, Yao Yilin, Qin Jiwei and Chen Muhua.

Also present were leaders of party, government and army departments, democratic parties and people's organizations and more than 3,000 people from different circles.

The casket containing Tan Zhenlin's ashes is to be placed in the Babaoshan Cemetery for Revolutionaries.

Hu Yaobang Delivers Eulogy

OW060001 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1415 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text of speech by Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, at the 5 October memorial meeting for Comrade Tan Zhenlin]

[Text] Beijing, 5 Oct (XINHUA) -- With extremely deep grief we wish to express our profound condolences on the unfortunate passing away of Comrade Tan Zhenlin, who was an outstanding member of the Communist Party of China, a long-tested communist fighter and a distinguished proletarian revolutionary.

Comrade Tan Zhenlin was born in Youxian County of Hunan Province in 1902. In his youth he worked as a binder and bookstore apprentice. He joined the revolution in 1925 and was admitted to the Communist Party of China in 1926. For more than half a century after joining the revolution he waged an untiring struggle and made outstanding contributions to the expansion of revolutionary armed forces, the establishment of revolutionary bases, the liberation of the Chinese people and the development of socialist revolution and construction.

Comrade Tan Zhenlin was a veteran fighter of the Jinggangshan struggle. In the winter of 1927 he served as chairman of the worker-peasant-soldier government and secretary of the Chaling County CPC Committee. The Chaling County government then was the first worker-peasant-soldier government in the Jinggangshan base area. In 1928 he became secretary of the special committee of the Hunan-Jiangxi border area. In 1929 he was political commissar of the second and fourth columns of the Red Fourth Army. In 1930 he served as political commissar of the 12th Army of the Red 1st Army Group. Under Comrade Mao Zedong's leadership he made important contributions to the establishment and consolidation of the Jinggangshan base area. In 1932 he actively organized troops and sent a large number of replacement forces to strengthen the Red Army while he was commander of the Fujian Military District. In 1933 Comrade Tan Zhenlin came under relentless attack when the supporters of the Wang Ming line erroneously opposed the "Lou Ming line." After the Central Red Army began the Long March in 1934, he remained in western Fujian and served as director of the Military Affairs Department and vice chairman of the Military and Political Committee. Under extremely difficult conditions he and Comrades Zhang Dingchen and Deng Zihui, relying on the masses, persevered in carrying on guerrilla warfare for 3 years in western Fujian where they victoriously resisted the Kuomintang reactionary troops' repeated "suppression campaigns," maintained a revolutionary base area with a population of 100,000, defended the fruits of the agrarian revolution and prevented the Red flag on the Wuyi Mountain from being taken down.

During the war of resistance against Japan, Comrade Tan Zhenlin Served as deputy commander and political commissar of the Third Group of the New Fourth Army in 1938. He resolutely implemented the CPC Central Committee's policy of going all out in mobilizing the masses and independently waging guerrilla warfare and led his troops in fighting bloody battles against the Japanese aggressor army on the southern Anhui front. He was one of the founders of the anti-Japanese base area in southern Anhui Province. In May 1940 he was transferred to eastern Jiangsu, served as commander and concurrently political commissar of the East Route Command of the Jiangnan [area south of the Chang Jiang] people's anti-Japanese national salvation army, thus taking charge of the party, political and military work there. Working along with other leading comrades, Comrade Tan Zhenlin extensively mobilized the masses, organized armed forces, set up political power and developed a flourishing situation in the anti-Japanese struggle. After the southern Anhui incident in January 1941, Comrade Tan Zhenlin became commander and concurrently political commissar of the Sixth Division of the New Fourth Army. At the same time he also served as secretary of the southern Jiangsu Regional CPC Committee. He successfully fulfilled the heavy responsibility of carrying on guerrilla warfare, defending the anti-Japanese revolutionary base area and preventing anticomunist troops from moving northward across the Chang Jiang. In January 1943 he led the struggle in the Huainan anti-Japanese base area while serving as political commissar of the Second Division of the New Fourth Army and concurrently as secretary of the Huainan Regional CPC Committee.

During the third revolutionary civil war period Comrade Tan Zhenlin successively served as deputy secretary of the Central China Sub-bureau of the CPC Central Committee, deputy political commissar of the Central China Military Region, political commissar of the Central China Field Army and deputy political commissar of the East China Field Army. He had a share in leading the war of liberation in the east China battle area. In July and August 1946 the Central China Field Army, directed by him and Comrade Su Yu, won great victories in all seven battles in the central part of Jiangsu Province against the Kuomintang army, thus adding a brilliant page to the history of the liberation war. After the People's Liberation Army launched a strategic counteroffensive in the summer of 1947, he served concurrently as political commissar of the Shandong Army Corps of the East China Field Army. Together with Comrade Xu Shiyou he directed troops in operations on the interior lines in Shandong in coordination with troops of the East China Field Army which operated on the exterior lines, frustrating the Kuomintang army's offensive against our revolutionary base area in Shandong. After the East China Field Army was reorganized into the PLA Third Field Army in November 1948, Comrade Tan Zhenlin became its first deputy political commissar. As a leading member of the general front committee, he took part in leading and commanding the great Huaihai campaign. While serving concurrently as political commissar of the Seventh Army Corps, Comrade Tan Zhenlin led troops in fighting their way across the Chang Jiang from Wuhu and liberated a vast area on the Anhui-Zhejiang-Jiangxi border in April 1949.

After Hangzhou was liberated in May 1949, Comrade Tan Zhenlin shifted his major energies to leading local party and government work. He successively served as secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee, chairman of the Zhejiang Provincial People's Government, political commissar of the Zhejiang Military District, secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee, chairman of the Jiangsu Provincial People's Government, third secretary of the East China Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, vice chairman of the East China Military and Administrative Commission, chairman of the land reform committee and chairman of the committee for harnessing the Huai He under the East China Military and Administrative Commission. He did a great deal of work in eliminating bandits, opposing local despots, undertaking land reform, suppressing counterrevolutionaries, restoring and developing industrial and agricultural production, harnessing the Huai He and undertaking socialist transformation of agriculture, industry and commerce in the newly liberated zone. In December 1954 he became deputy secretary general of the CPC Central Committee and concurrently served as director of the Second Office of the Central Secretariat. At the First Plenary Session of the Eighth CPC Central Committee in September 1956, he was elected a member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee. At the Fifth Plenary Session of the Eighth CPC Central Committee in May 1958 he was elected as an additional member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee. In April 1959 he was appointed vice premier of the State Council. When he began to serve concurrently as director of the Office of Agriculture and Forestry in 1962, he devoted all his energies to exploring ways for China's agricultural development and to developing the cause of socialism.

During the 10 years of internal turmoil Comrade Tan Zhenlin resolutely resisted the perverse acts of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and suffered cruel persecutions. After he resumed work in 1974, he was elected vice chairman of the Fourth National People's Congress Standing Committee. In 1978 he was elected vice chairman of the Fifth National People's Congress Standing Committee.

Comrade Tan Zhenlin was a member of the 7th, 8th, 10th and 11th CPC Central Committees. Because of old age and poor health, he later stepped down to assume a second line post and was elected a member of the Central Advisory Commission at the 12th CPC National Congress. Later he was elected vice chairman of the Central Advisory Commission at the first plenary meeting of the commission.

Comrade Tan Zhenlin's life was a revolutionary one, a life loyal to the cause of communism and a life of wholehearted service to the people. His death is a great loss to the party, the country, the army and the people.

In mourning Comrade Tan Zhenlin, we should emulate his boundless loyalty to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and his firm conviction in the communist cause. Over the past several decades, when he was under the direct leadership of the CPC Central Committee and Comrade Mao Zedong or when he had to operate independently far away from the CPC Central Committee and Comrade Mao Zedong, and regardless of whether the revolution was developing smoothly or suffering from setbacks, he staunchly adhered to the party's correct line, held firmly to the truth of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and firmly believed that the communist cause would triumph. After the "gang of four" was crushed, he firmly acted on Comrade Deng Xiaoping's call to accurately and fully master the scientific principles of Mao Zedong Thought and struggled against views that ran counter to the four basic principles. He wholeheartedly supported the line, principles and policies adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and consciously remained politically and ideologically at one with the CPC Central Committee. Even on the day before he died he was immensely gratified at the great successes achieved since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

In mourning Comrade Tan Zhenlin, we should emulate his high moral integrity of upholding principles and being selfless and fearless. He was open and aboveboard, dared to make criticism and self-criticism and put the people's interests in first place. When he discovered his shortcomings and errors in guiding agricultural production during the late 1950's, he took the initiative by taking the responsibility for it and promptly corrected the situation by firmly implementing the party Central Committee's principles of readjustment, consolidation, replenishment and improvement, thus demonstrating the party spirit and principles a Communist Party member should have. As a man who hated evil like the enemy and who was upright and never stooped to flattery, he risked being disgraced and paid no attention to personal safety in presenting his candid views refuting those of the highest authorities [ting jun 1694 6158] and in waging a tit-for-tat struggle against the perverse acts of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" of overthrowing everything and undermining production.

In mourning Comrade Tan Zhenlin, we should emulate his utmost devotion to the revolution and his sense of responsibility manifested by his dauntlessness and courage in undertaking whatever tasks the party entrusted to him and whatever people's problems needed to be resolved. He was vigorous, decisive, responsible, efficient, creative and good at opening up a new situation. Today, as we are engaged in creating a new situation for socialist modernization, his zeal and spirit of doing solid work are qualities that we should conscientiously emulate.

In mourning Comrade Tan Zhenlin, we should emulate his fine work style of maintaining close ties with the masses. He treated his subordinates humbly, sincerely and on an equal footing. He was good at listening to and pooling the masses' opinions and at accepting new things. While setting strict requirements for cadres, he helped them enthusiastically and cared for their growth.

In mourning Comrade Tan Zhenlin, we should emulate his fine study style of learning assiduously, thinking diligently and forging ahead courageously. As a man of worker origin, he was not very well educated. But he displayed astonishing fortitude in learning general, theoretical and specialized knowledge while assuming heavy responsibilities as a party and state leader. He always drafted his own reports and other documents. All these qualities are highly commendable.

Comrade Tan Zhenlin has left us forever, but his contributions will go down in history eternally. Let us turn grief into strength, work with one heart and one mind, unite as one and strive to build our party into a strong core of leadership for our socialist cause and to realize the magnificant programs set forth by the 12th party congress.

Eternal glory to Comrade Tan Zhenlin!

HU YAOBANG ON UPCOMING PARTY RECTIFICATION

HK060940 Beijing ZHONGGOU XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0726 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, 6 Oct (ZHONGGOU XINWEN SHE) -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, said: The CPC will start the rectification of the party. The movement will begin in the winter of this year and will be completed in 3 years' time, that is, in 1986. Of course we must consolidate party organizations in a methodical and orderly way to achieve our objective. Through this movement we will carry forward our fine traditions and will overcome our shortcomings.

In recent years we have always paid attention to the continuity of our policies. We have put forward the issue of building the third echelon. The first echelon refers to elderly comrades above the age of 70, such as Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian, and Chen Yun. As for those in their 60's like me and Ziyang, they constitute the second echelon. Hence, we should now build the third echelon. The third echelon should include people in their 50's, 40's, or even 30's. If our leading members are younger and better educated, that will be more favorable to our present work.

As far as the continuity of our policies is concerned, we made a resolution on our problems in history about 2 years ago. The resolution clearly expounded various issues. Although some unstable factors remain inside our party and in society, they will not have great influence. Now the issue that we are most concerned about is to ensure that the ranks of our cadres will become younger and better educated. This is a unanimous view of the whole party. Under the premise of ensuring the revolutionary character of our cadres, we must properly resolve the issue of making the ranks of our cadres younger and better educated. By resolving this issue, we can ensure the continuity of our policies and the realization of our four modernizations program.

Hu Yaobang said this on 15 August when meeting with Daisuke Yamauchi, director of Japan's MAINICHI SHIMBUN. The forthcoming issue of BANYUETAN (issue No 19) carries Hu's statement.

RENMIN RIBAO SAYS EXPERTS SHOULD RUN ENTERPRISES

HK060317 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Oct 83 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Enterprises Must Be Run by Experts"]

[Text] If an army unit has a commander capable of highly competent command, it can win more battles. If an enterprise is run by an intelligent and capable expert, its economic results can be enhanced. The Daduhe iron and steel works in Sichuan suffered losses for the past 20 years or so in succession.

However, once the leading bodies at a higher level had been reorganized and the power of directing production was in the hands of comrades who had knowledge and professional ability, the amount of loss was speedily reduced and the enterprise has now started to make profits. The equipment and facilities of a semiautomatic rolling mill in the Anshan iron and steel company were obsolete. However, due to the fact that members of the leading body of the mill were experts, the obsolete facilities and equipment took on a new aspect and manufactured top-grade products at home. It is obvious that everything is decided by the "commander in chief." It is a matter of primary importance whether the "cabinet" of an enterprise is composed of experts. To enhance the quality of an enterprise we should, first of all, enhance the quality of the leading body. If we let experts run the enterprise we will be able to enhance the quality of leading cadres.

In the past, when an enterprise selected and promoted cadres, what it emphasized was seniority rather than ability. When a factory director stepped down, his deputy replaced him. When the deputy factory director retired from office, a section chief replaced him. Cadres at higher levels were always replaced by their direct subordinates. As a result, some young comrades who had leadership ability but lacked seniority were suppressed and deprived of the opportunity to contribute to the state and enterprise. Some people have prejudice against young cadres. They tolerate and understand veteran comrades who have made mistakes. However, they do not forgive young cadres -- intellectual cadres in particular -- who have committed mistakes in their work. Some young people have ability and professional skills. However, they are not willing to shoulder heavy loads because they are afraid of running risks. In the future we should boldly promote and use such people. Veteran comrades should support them so that they will work boldly.

Some people have regarded enhancing the quality of the members of leading bodies purely as a matter of "attending school and lectures." They let cadres study in rotation. This is, of course, a way of enhancing the quality of cadres. But it is not the only way. By adopting this method alone we can only achieve slow results. In particular, if we ask those elderly comrades to study again from the very beginning, their physical condition will not allow them to do so. Therefore, such a method for enhancing the quality of the members of leading bodies is suitable for some people only.

Revolutionary cadres should have a sense of responsibility and urgency. Our country has suffered various kinds of setbacks. We are not allowed to wait any longer. We must not let young people wait till their hair turns grey or their "zeal subsides." If we let them work only when they get old, this will delay the progress of our revolutionary cause. Taking this into consideration, we realize that we should appropriately reform our cadre system. We should abolish the system of lifetime tenure for cadres. A person should be able to be an official and yet remain one of the people. We should promote those who are capable and let those who cannot work effectively step down. Under a prerequisite of serving the people, promotion and demotion are neither a matter of honor nor disgrace, because they are aimed at serving the people. People will not laugh at a factory director or a senior cadre who does ordinary work because he was not competent at his previous job. On the contrary, people will laugh at those "ever-defeated generals" who fail to reverse the state of losing money and make a mess of their enterprises, but refuse to retire from office.

PRC SETS UP SCHOOLS FOR ARMED POLICE FORCE

OW051339 Beijing XINHUA in English 1247 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 5 (XINHUA) -- Schools to train China's armed police are being set up at the provincial, municipal and regional level, according to the headquarters of the Chinese People's Armed Police Force.

Schools for firemen will be set up in Beijing, Tianjin and Shanghai Municipalities and a border police school will be established in Guangdong Province, the source said.

Founded in March, 1983, the Chinese People's Armed Police Force is composed of guards, fireman and border police and charged with the task of maintaining social order and guaranteeing the smooth advance of the country's modernization drive. The personnel are considered to be on active military service.

A headquarters spokesman said that the schools would help meet the urgent need for more young, knowledgeable and professional officers at the grassroot levels. Cadets will be selected from the police force and from senior middle school graduates. They will be granted diplomas equivalent to secondary technical school certificates, he said.

The Chinese People's Armed Police Force now has three colleges: an officer's college, a technical college and a normal college.

SECOND QUARTER'S MONETARY STATISTICS ISSUED

OW051255 Beijing XINHUA in English 1239 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 5 (XINHUA) -- China's gold reserves at the end of June were 12.67 million troy ounces, the same as at the end of the third quarter of 1982, and foreign exchange reserves were 13,022 million U.S. dollars, 3,794 million more than the 1982 third quarter, announced an official of the People's Bank of China here today.

Total deposits came to 229,455 million yuan (RMB) at the end of the second quarter of this year, 20,078 million more than at the end of the 1982 third quarter, the official said.

Total loans came to 297,376 million yuan, 20,705 million more than at the end of the 1982 third quarter. Of this, he said, loans for industrial enterprises came to 53,237 million yuan, commercial loans 162,361 million yuan, short-and medium-term loans for buying equipment 15,787 million yuan, industrial and commercial loans to collective and individual enterprises in cities and towns 14,182 million yuan and rural loans 24,859 million yuan.

Currency in circulation at the end of the second quarter of 1983 was 42,197 million yuan and the operational funds of the People's Bank of China were 54,717 million yuan, the official said.

Deposits in rural credit cooperatives by the end of the second quarter were 37,118 million yuan, 6,085 million yuan more than at the end of the 1982 third quarter, the official said, and loans from credit cooperatives came to 24,116 million yuan, 7,528 million yuan more than at the end of the third quarter of last year.

SONG PING DISCUSSES UPGRADING LIGHT INDUSTRY

OW051449 Beijing XINHUA in English 1419 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 5 (XINHUA) -- China's light industry should concentrate on promoting technical and scientific advancement while upgrading production facilities during the next two years, Song Ping, state councillor and minister in charge of the State Planning Commission said here today.

Speaking at the opening of a national meeting held to command advanced workers and enterprises in the light industries, Song said it would be impossible to raise the quality of light industrial products unless technical and scientific breakthroughs were made.

To accomplish this, he said light industry should be provided with advanced technical equipment produced both in China and overseas. Research departments, colleges and universities should also give their full support to light industry by passing on information, training methods and new personnel, he said.

Song also criticised what he said were tendencies to ignore light industry in the adoption of new technology. He called on enterprises to plan for scientific and technical development and the upgrading of existing equipment, combined with innovations suggested by workers. Small innovations made by the masses cost little money and achieved quick results, while playing an important role in helping to accumulate capital, he added.

Song said light industry should train more technicians and allow greater scope to those currently employed. Supporting industries should also upgrade the quality of the raw and semi-finished materials supplied to light industry, he said.

The national meeting is attended by more than 800 delegates, including nearly 500 advanced workers and representatives of 137 advanced enterprises which have made outstanding scientific or technical contributions to light industry.

XINHUA INTERVIEWS CULTURE MINISTRY OFFICIAL

OW051108 Beijing XINHUA in English 0810 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 5 (XINHUA) -- China's rural cultural activities have grown in recent years thanks to government aid and the peasants' own efforts, according to the Ministry of Culture.

Lu Baohua, an official from the Ministry of Culture, told XINHUA that the country now has 6,000 cultural centers in rural towns and 35,000 cultural stations in villages, compared with 3,000 and 28,000 in 1981 respectively. The cultural centers generally consist of reading, television and games rooms, floodlit courts and places for theatrical performances. Facilities at the stations are somewhat simpler.

Some 70,000 amateur troupes with a total membership of 1.6 million are active in the Chinese countryside. There are also 20,000 organizations for amateur writers and artists with a combined membership of 150,000. Frequent theatrical festivals and exhibitions are broadening the scope of the peasants' cultural life.

A recent peasant singing contest in Shenyang, capital of Liaoning Province, drew 1,300 singers from 120 people's communes on the city outskirts.

Shaanxi Province's Huxian County, known for its peasant paintings, held a week-long cultural fair in the county town not long ago. The colorful program included local operas, films, songs and dances, wushu, ball games and exhibitions of paintings, calligraphy, pictures and stamps as well as a flower show, staged in theaters and courts or along the streets. More than 40,000 people visited the exhibitions daily.

The ministry official said that a national peasant art exhibition will be held later this month.

In recent years many theaters and cinemas have been built in the countryside, in most cases with funds raised by peasants themselves, Lu said. Peasants in Hunan Province have spent 70 million yuan on building some 3,000 theaters and cinemas. It would take years to build these facilities solely with government investment, he said. "Our country is not yet rich enough to allocate so much money for rural cultural establishments in such a short time," Lu explained. The state ensures the countryside priority for showing new films on rural subjects.

Rural cultural advance is associated with economic boom, Lu said.

To bring cultural facilities to the doorsteps of the villagers, many spare rooms in peasant homes have been turned into facilities for reading or television and film showing. The owners either charge no admission or receive a nominal fee.

"We encourage and help peasants to set up their own cultural facilities," Lu said. "It's our long-term policy, which is reflected in a document released by the party Central Committee in August 1981." Cadres enthusiastic in promoting cultural affairs are very important in the countryside, Lu said. "A solid economic foundation, a correct policy and enthusiastic cadres are three major factors contributing to the development of rural cultural affairs," Lu said.

INCOME GAP WILL NOT CAUSE CLASS POLARIZATION

HK060410 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English No 39, 26 Sep 83 p 4

[*"Notes From the Editors"* column by economic editor Wang Dacheng: "Take the Road to Common Prosperity"]

[Text] Some foreign friends lack understanding of China's current agricultural policy of a contracted responsibility system based on the household, which is now being enforced in the rural areas to encourage prosperity among some peasants first. They wonder whether the system will lead to class polarization.

The introduction of the system of responsibility in production is accompanied by the reform of management and the elimination of egalitarianism. It links the peasants' remuneration with their labour and grants them autonomy in management. Introduced in 1979, this system had been adopted by 98.3 percent of the country's rural production teams by the end of May this year. Today, great changes have taken place in the rural areas. For instance:

-- From 1979 to 82, the value of China's agricultural production increased at an average annual rate of 7.5 percent, as against an average 3.2 percent in the 26 years between 1953-78.

-- China's 1982 grain output rose 8.7 percent over the previous year. This year's summer grain output was 5 million tons more than that of last year, a record year in China's history.

-- The average per-capita income of the peasants rose from 133.6 yuan in 1978 to 270.11 yuan last year.

-- The percentage of peasant households with a yearly per-capita income of more than 300 yuan rose from 1978's 2.4 percent to 36.2 percent in 1982. Poor families with a yearly per-capita income of less than 100 yuan dropped from 33.3 percent in 1978 to 2.7 percent in 1982.

-- Currently, 9.4 percent of peasant families are engaged in specialized lines of production -- a marked increase over the end of last year. The number of households engaged in commerce, transportation, services and processing industries has increased particularly quickly. The development of these specialized households has accelerated the social division of labour and increased opportunities for employment.

These figures show the rapid development of agricultural production and a general improvement in the peasants' standard of living. The production responsibility system encourages the broad masses of peasants to become better-off through their labour and to take the road to common prosperity.

Common prosperity is our goal. Allowing some of the peasants to become affluent first is a strategic measure for securing this goal. More social wealth will be created and a material foundation for common prosperity will be laid by encouraging the peasants to learn from the advanced, improve production techniques and management and achieve better economic results.

It is true that the maximum and minimum income gap among today's peasants is larger than before, and for a time in the future this trend will remain unchanged. But the income gap will not lead to class polarization, because public ownership of the means of production and the principle of distribution "to each according to his work" still dominate the rural areas. Class polarization means a handful of people, through the accumulation of wealth, rely on the means of production they own to exploit others, while the majority of people lose their means of production and become hired labourers because they have sunk into poverty. The present income gap between peasants only indicates different degrees of improvement in their standard of living on the road towards common prosperity. This is fundamentally different from the class polarization in societies dominated by private ownership.

Our policy is to encourage our people to become well-off through labour, and to strictly forbid anyone to seek exorbitant profits through damaging the interests of the state, the collective and others. As for families in financial difficulty because they lack labour power or management skills, the state and the collective provide them with relief or other kinds of assistance.

From a long-term point of view, with the constant growth of the peasants' incomes, the popularization of scientific and cultural knowledge and the allround development of a diversified economy in the rural areas, rural labour power, particularly the semi-able-bodied labour power of the poor families, will be appropriately distributed. This, plus the growing assistance provided by the state and the collective, will gradually bridge the income gap between the peasants.

MAYORS' TRAINING COURSE OPENS IN BEIJING

OW051417 Beijing XINHUA in English 1410 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 5 (XINHUA) -- A two-month training course for mayors, the first of its kind, opened in Beijing today.

The first group of mayors and vice-mayors from 58 cities, mostly provincial capitals and other large cities, will spend two months studying city planning, management, construction and environmental protection and will exchange experiences and discuss urban problems. Ma Hong, president of the Academy of Social Sciences and other experts and scientists will lecture.

Li Ximing, minister of urban and rural construction and environmental protection, spoke at the opening ceremony here today. He said China now has more than 200 cities. Urban industrial output value accounts for 75.4 percent of the national total. These cities have become centers of political, economic and cultural activities and play an increasingly important role in national construction, he added. However, China still lacks experience in city construction, the minister said. He urged the mayors to study domestic and foreign experience in this field and improve city management.

The course is sponsored by the Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection, the Organization Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the China Association for Science and Technology.

Mayors or vice-mayors of other cities in China will get the opportunity to attend the course by turns.

JOURNAL CARRIES ARTICLE ON INHERITANCE LAW

OW051125 Beijing XINHUA in English 1103 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 5 (XINHUA) -- Equal successorship of illegitimate children with legitimate children is fully protected by Chinese law, and this constitutes a new feature of the country's inheritance system. This is the view of a signed article in the MAGAZINE OF LAW SCIENCE [FAXUE ZAZHI].

The article says that China's marriage law stipulates that wives, children and parents are equal legal beneficiaries to a bequest. Where there are no parents or children, the surviving spouse will inherit the entire property. As a matter of fact, the article says, courts pay special attention to widows and daughters, particularly married or illegitimate daughters to ensure that the principle of sexual equality is carried out.

Highlights of the article follow:

In socialist China, family members are no longer bound by feudal ties which ruled China for thousands of years. Traditional family relationship has gradually given way to a new code of family behavior, based on the principles of equality, mutual concerns and help.

Property that may be handed down by will or distributed according to legal process consists mainly of housing, clothing, furniture, savings, books etc. Land, which is an essential means of agricultural production, cannot be rented, sold, nor passed on as heritage; it belongs to the collective. Some other property rights such as pensions, patents and copyrights can neither be bequeathed. They expire upon death.

In order to reinforce family harmony, China's succession law provides that decedent property should pass primarily through the matrimonial side. Nevertheless, a step-child will have equal right of inheritance. The rule applies also to foster parents and foster children. Old people and young children will be given priority in inheritance according to the provision and social practice.

"Harmony of rights and duties" is a fundamental characteristic of China's inheritance system, according to which there are no rights without duties, nor duties without rights. In implementing the principle, three elements are taken into consideration:

1. The rights of inheritance of an heir are protected by law if the family duties or the duties of fosterage have been conducted by the heir. The rights may be taken away by the heir. The rights may be taken away by court if the heir has unreasonably refused his duties to support the family. Successorship will be invalidated if an heir commits crimes of maltreatment or malice aforethought to the ancestor.
2. Distribution of property may vary in accordance with the family roles and duties of the heirs; basically, the greater the role, the greater the entitlement, with the aged and young retaining priority.
3. Successorship includes not only property right and creditor right, but also the legal responsibility for the decedent's debts. All payments may be shared if there is more than one heir, but the maximum payment will be only up to the value of the inheritance.

SCIENCE BOOK FAIR OPENS IN BEIJING

OW042044 Beijing XINHUA in English 1334 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 4 (XINHUA) -- The first national science and technology book fair opened this afternoon at the Working People's Cultural Palace in Beijing. On sale are more than six million books on science, applied technology, agriculture, forestry, medicine and public health, scientific management, technical standards, college textbooks and reference books published by 78 publishing houses. Also on sale are works by leading Chinese and foreign scientists and books that won prizes at the 1981 and 1982 national contests for scientific and technological books.

In 1982 208 million copies of scientific and technological books were sold in China, 28 percent more than in 1981. In the first eight months of this year more than 7 million copies were sold in Beijing, an increase of 24 percent over the same period last year.

Xu Deheng, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Liu Lantao, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, and more than 900 scientific workers attended this afternoon's opening ceremony. The fair is co-sponsored by the Chinese Publishers' Association and the Beijing Xinhua Bookstore. It will remain open till October 16.

BRIEFS

YOUTH SELF-STUDY NEWSPAPER -- Chongqing, 1 Oct (XINHUA) -- The ZIXUE BAO [SELF-STUDY], the first newspaper in the country to give guidance for young people to study on their own, began formal publication on 1 October. The paper is published by the Chongqing City Guidance Center for Self-Studying Youth. Since April this year, when the paper began trial publication, it has been distributed in limited quantities to 29 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions of the country and has been well received by young people. It is published every 10 days, serving mainly young people studying senior middle school and college courses on their own. It is now mainly distributed in Sichuan, but will begin nationwide circulation in January next year. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0309 GMT 1 Oct 83 OW]

JIANGSU CPC LEADER MEETS HONG KONG, MACAO GROUP

OW040958 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 3 Oct 83

[Text] On the evening of 3 October Han Peixin, secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee, and Gu Xiulian, governor of Jiangsu, met with the Hong Kong-Macao journalists delegation led by (Liu Tianjiu) at the Nanjing Jinglin Hotel. The delegation arrived in Nanjing on the evening of 2 October to attend the opening ceremony of the Jinglin Hotel. On behalf of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee, Han Peixin warmly greeted the friends in the field of journalism from Hong Kong and Macao attending the opening ceremony of the Jinglin Hotel and touring the province.

Gu Xiulian said: We are glad that you are able to come to Jiangsu. I hope you enjoy your trip.

In his speech, (Liu Tianjiu), head of the delegation, thanked the leading comrades in Jiangsu and the people in all walks of life for their warm hospitality. He said that the delegation would tell the people in Hong Kong and Macao about Jiangsu's new outlook when they go back.

After the meeting, Comrade Gu Xiulian held a banquet in honor of the friends in the field of journalism from Hong Kong and Macao. Also at the meeting and banquet were (Ying Yaoru), a well-known personage in Hong Kong and his wife; Chen Fuli, vice chairman of the Chinese Photographers Association and a famous photographer in Hong Kong, as well as his wife; (Wang Zhengsheng), director of the CHINA NEWS SERVICE in Hong Kong and his wife; Zhang Yaohua, mayor of Nanjing; (Zhang Lingguang), director of the provincial bureau of tourism; and the responsible persons of various journalism departments in the province. The Hong Kong-Macao journalists delegation presented an inscribed horizontal board to the city of Nanjing. The inscription reads: "A Strong Motherland, a Prosperous Hong Kong and Macao." The words fully reflect the aspirations of the compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao and all the people in the country.

JIANGXI LEADER VIEWS WORK WITH HISTORICAL THEMES

HK060500 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Oct 83 p 7

[Article by Bai Dongcai, first secretary of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee, originally carried in WENYI BAO No 10, 1983: "Bright Prospects for Creating Works With Revolutionary Historical Themes"]

[Text] In my opinion, it is of realistic significance to study the problems of upgrading the quality of works with revolutionary historical themes. Works with revolutionary historical themes play a very important role in building socialist spiritual civilization, in conducting ideological education among the people, education in revolutionary tradition on youngsters in particular, and in bracing up our revolutionary spirit. The 90th anniversary of Comrade Mao Zedong's birth falls in December this year and the central TV station has produced a documentary about the Jinggan Shan, so as to publicize the first revolutionary base area created by Comrade Mao Zedong. We must do this job well.

Jiangxi is an old revolutionary base area with abundant history of revolutionary struggle and a wealth of data for literary creation which is worth writing and which should be written. The Anyuan general strike, the Nanchang uprising, and the struggle in the Jinggan Shan area were all nationally influential incidents.

Revolutionary leaders such as Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqi, Zhu De, and others all led revolutionary struggles of historical significance here in Jiangxi, making magnificent contributions. Ruijing is the place where the central soviet government was located and Xingguo was a model county which did first-rate work during those years. There was a popular saying among people in the base area: "Nanjiang and Beijing are inferior to Ruijing and all counties are inferior to Xingguo." There were quite a few prominent figures in Jiangxi, such as Fang Zhimin and Shao Shiping. Their heroic deeds were vivid and their characters typical. Ganzhou's Chen Zhanxian was also a famous leader of the workers' movement. With so many revolutionary sacred places and important historical events and figures, it is possible for us to write many literary and art works. This is a vast world where writers can write works with revolutionary historical themes.

Jiangxi's writers have played their due role by writing some relatively good works, such as the novels "Whirlwind" and "The Story of Red Thread," and such film scripts as "Setting the Prairie Ablaze," "The Nanchang Uprising," and "Blood Nourishes the Chinese Land." All these works are to a certain extent influential throughout the country and have called for some good comments. But these achievements are insignificant as compared with the colorful life of revolutionary history. In this aspect, we have rendered some assistance and provided some convenience to writers, but we have failed to organize more people to write such works in a planned way. The struggles in the Jinggang Shan, Ruijing, and Xingguo, and historical figures such as Shao Shiping and Chen Zhanxian have not been properly depicted in literary and art works. Some important historical events have been reflected upon but few people have used the form of literary works, let alone writing novels. Of course, films and dramas can reflect important historical themes, but they are inferior to novels, which involve broad social background, comprehensive plot, and complicated figures and events. In terms of a profound depiction of historical life, films and dramas are no match for novels. To depict and reflect Fang Zhimin's whole life as a revolutionary, a novel is required. The film "Blood Nourishes the Chinese Land" is about Fang Zhimin's heroic deeds, dealing mainly with his struggle in prison, coupled with some fragments of his life yet without the inclusion of many of his heroic deeds. Fang Zhimin was not only a militarist who could lead an army to fight a battle, but also a man of letters who wrote "Lovely China" and "Poverty" and was full of literary talent. Without a novel, it will be difficult to describe Fang Zhimin well and in an all-round way.

Some comrades argue that it is difficult to write works with revolutionary historical themes as no unified understanding has been reached and different opinions remain to this date on some historical problems. In my opinion, comrades holding this view must have lumped together the writing of literary works and that of the party's history. I believe that the failure to reach a conclusion on a certain problem should in no way adversely affect the reproduction of a certain period of revolutionary history or an important historical event in literary works. Literary works are not for resolving concrete historical problems, nor do they write the party's history, nor do they introduce concrete historical experience. Rather, they provide a picture of the revolutionary struggles years ago and disseminate revolutionary ideology and fighting spirit to readers on the premise of not contradicting historical facts. Thus, readers can understand the difficulties and setbacks of the revolution and be cultivated and nourished by revolutionary ideal, character, and integrity and have their enthusiasm roused for building the socialist four modernizations.

Of course, it is not easy to write good literary works, excellent literary work in particular. I also have some ideas on how to upgrade the quality of literary works with revolutionary historical themes. One idea is that if we want to write literary works with revolutionary historical themes, we must select a good angle from which to view the matter and have a good train of thought. For example, the struggles in the Jinggang Shan have already been written about in books on the party's history. Literary works cannot just follow books on the party's history, but must select a good angle to describe the matter so that readers will be interested again. It is necessary to depict and reflect the essence of the struggles in the Jinggang Shan through attractive and touching figures and plots. Another idea is that writers must upgrade their political and artistic quality. All writers must possess both political and artistic qualities. That some current literary works lack ideological depth is mainly related to the writers' political quality. Especially in writing literary works with revolutionary historical themes, if a writer has poor political quality, he cannot view things from a high plane and cannot observe historical life and analyze historical data from the viewpoint of historical materialism. Consequently, it will be difficult for him to write works of any ideological depth. Still another idea is that it is necessary to organize those comrades who are interested in literary creation with revolutionary historical themes and who have studied and written some literary works in this field and give them intimate knowledge of life during that period. In so doing, I think that some good works will come out a number of years later. Everyone wishes to make some achievements in this field and we must do the work well.

We are now studying the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping." Our country has now entered a new historical period. Proceeding from reality, Comrade Deng Xiaoping has resolved problems which were not resolved or not properly resolved in the past. He has also given a number of instructions on the guiding principle and policy of literature and art, pointing out the direction for literary and art work, and opening up a broad road for prosperity and development of socialist literature and art. Only by earnestly studying the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" can we have correct guiding thinking in our literary and art creation.

It is an unshirkable duty for writers of the old revolutionary base area to create literary and art works with revolutionary historical themes. We have laid down a fairly good foundation in this aspect: 1) we have a vast amount of revolutionary historical data; 2) there are a number of writers who are interested in creating literary and art works with such a theme; 3) we all have a strong desire to make rapid achievements in writing literary works with revolutionary historical themes. As responsible comrades who are engaged in the work of the party and government, we must first pay attention to protecting enthusiasm for this creation and must also continue to provide writers with various conveniences and support. Works with revolutionary historical themes are different from other themes. It is beyond an individual writer's ability to collect and sort out the data and vigorous support from relevant departments is therefore needed. The writers must not only upgrade their political and artistic quality, but must also conduct investigations, visit relevant places, and interview people concerned. While collecting a vast amount of historical data, they must go to the places where historical events happened and personally experience, feel, and associate their thoughts with life during those years.

We have been living in Jiangsi for several decades and have done some work in this regard. We will strive to do more and better work in the future and make joint efforts with comrades in the literary and art circles to create more successful works.

GUANGDONG HOLDS MEMORIAL MEETING FOR JOURNALIST

HK060902 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Summary] The memorial meeting for Yang Fan, outstanding Communist Party member, proletarian journalist, a vice chairman of the Guangdong Provincial Association of Journalists, member of the fourth provincial CPPCC Committee, former deputy secretary of the provincial broadcasting bureau party group, deputy director of the bureau, and concurrently the director of the provincial television station, was held in the Guangzhou funeral parlor this afternoon.

Responsible persons of Guangdong Province, Guangzhou City, and relevant departments, including Wu Nansheng, Chen Yueping, Wu Youheng, Yang Deyuan, Chen Yilin, (Xu Shijie), Ou Chu, (Sun Ruoyi), Chen Anliang, and Luo Peiyuan; and cadres and the masses of all press units in Guangzhou and the provincial broadcasting and television department, totaling some 600 people, attended the memorial meeting.

(Lin Jiang), director of the Propaganda Department of the provincial CPC Committee, presided over the memorial meeting. (Zhang Yueqiang), deputy director of the Propaganda Department, delivered the memorial speech. In his memorial speech, (Zhang Yueqiang) praised Yang Fan for working hard to publicize the party's line, principles, and policies for 40 years, and for making outstanding contributions to the province's journalistic cause. He said: "His death is a serious loss to our province's press front and broadcasting and television cause. We must turn grief into strength and, along the course charted by the 12th party congress, must be resolved to carry out reform, work hard, and create a new situation in journalism and broadcasting and television work. We must promote the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization even more vigorously."

Wreaths were sent from the provincial CPC Committee, the PRC Ministry of Radio and Television, the provincial CPPCC Committee, the All-China Journalists' Association, the Discipline Inspection Committee of the provincial CPC Committee, the Organization Department of the provincial CPC Committee, and the Propaganda Department of the provincial CPC Committee, Wu Lengxi, Lin Ruo, Yang Yinbin, Hao Pingnan, (Lin Guan), Ouyang Shan, Luo Tian, Zuo Hongtao, (Jiang Muyue), and Fei Yiming.

HUNAN RALLY COMMENDS ADVANCED ECONOMIC WORKERS

HK050850 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Summary] The Hunan provincial rally to commend the advanced in developing the collective economy and the individual economy and arranging urban youths for employment opened in Changsha today. Some 500 representatives of progressives from throughout the province and responsible persons of all prefectures, cities, counties, and provincial relevant departments attended the opening ceremony in the hall of the provincial CPC Committee. Responsible persons of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial government, and the provincial Military District, and some veteran comrades also attended the opening ceremony.

Vice Governor Yang Huiquan presided over today's rally. Vice Governor Zhou Zheng delivered the opening speech. Liu Zheng, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and governor, delivered an "important" speech. (Liao Qigui), deputy director of the provincial labor and personnel department, conveyed the grand occasion of the national rally to commend the advanced in developing the collective economy and the individual economy and arranging employment for urban youths. He also conveyed the important instructions of leading comrades of the central authorities.

This rally is a meeting to commend those who have achieved good results and to exchange experiences and is also a mobilization rally to further develop the collective economy and individual economy and to create a new situation in our province's employment situation.

In his opening speech, Vice Governor Zhou Zheng fully affirmed the results of our province in developing the collective economy and individual economy over the past few years. He pointed out: "The aim of holding this rally is to carry out a universal and penetrating mobilization throughout the province, to whip up powerful social public opinion, and to enhance the status of collective and individual labor so that more youths with lofty ideals will plunge into this glorious cause to promote the healthy development of the collective economy and the individual economy."

Liu Zheng, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and governor, demanded: "All representatives must seriously study and understand the spirit of the relevant instructions of leading comrades of the central authorities, further eliminate leftist ideological influence, firmly establish the sense of glory and the sense of responsibility to develop the collective economy and the individual economy, and make even greater contributions to the party and the people." Liu Zheng said: "At this rally, it is necessary to seriously sum up results and exchange experiences so as to make our province's collective economy and individual economy develop greatly." Liu Zheng emphatically pointed out: "The responsible persons of all prefectures, cities, and counties must study and solve well the problems of how to strengthen leadership over and support and management of the collective economy and the individual economy. We must work out a plan for development as quickly as possible and really do this work well."

This afternoon, representatives seriously studied the instructions of leading comrades of the central authorities and the provincial CPC Committee.

HEBEI GOVERNOR CALLS FOR DISCIPLINE, EFFICIENCY

HK050837 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 25 Sep 83 p 1

[Report by Chen Bizhi and Wu Yingcai: "Zhang Shuguang Addressed Hebei Provincial Experience Exchange Meeting of Government Departments, Calling for 'Strengthening of Discipline of Organs and Raising Efficiency'"]

[Text] On 24 September, the provincial People's Government held a meeting of the members of the party organizations of its bureaus and offices and the secretaries of the party committees of its organs, to exchange experiences in "bestirring ourselves and revitalizing Hebei." Governor Zhang Shuguang made a speech at the meeting, calling for the further strengthening of the discipline of the organs and raising efficiency. In addition, he asked the offices and bureaus of the People's Government to speedily set off an upsurge in emulating and overtaking the advanced and to strive to create a new situation in government work.

At the meeting, responsible comrades of the cultural office, the office for rural and urban constructions and environment protection, the office in charge of foreign trade and economic relations, the economic commission, the animal husbandry and aquatic products bureau, and commercial offices made speeches one after another.

In his speech, Comrade Zhang Shuguang first analyzed how the offices and bureaus had implemented the call "bestirring ourselves and revitalizing Hebei" put forward by the provincial CPC Committee. He said: In the past 2 months, in studying the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," in combining actual conditions with the strengthening of discipline, and in improving efficiency, the performance of the offices and bureaus of the provincial People's Government can roughly be classified as good, poor, and mediocre. The offices and bureaus which did well have, according to the spirit of the speech by Comrade Gao Yang, paid close attention to and solved the long-standing, big, and difficult problems, or the "glaring problems which emerged during the 10 years of turmoil, which had remained unsolved for a long time, and which everybody knows," which have existed for many years. In solving these problems members of the party organizations of the offices and bureaus have displayed their unity and bold and courageous leadership and have highlighted the courage to crack hard nuts, shown enthusiasm for reform and the spirit of pressing forward in the face of difficulties. They have, in the light of the course of reforms, promptly defined the limits of the functions and powers of departments, sections, and administrative offices, established the system of personal responsibility, restored good work order and the good work system, and made new achievements in all fields of work. The leading bodies of those offices and bureaus which did not do well were not courageous enough. They did not have the courage to deal with unhealthy tendencies and the long-standing, big, and difficult problems. In their work they were content with things as they were. They were self-satisfied, lacked initiative, and were overcautious. In addition, they stuck to old ways. Those offices and bureaus whose performance was mediocre did not closely combine the study of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" with actual conditions. They only considered things as they stood. Consequently, problems were not thoroughly solved. Although there were some changes in their work, such changes were quite insignificant and no new situation has been created in their work.

In addition, Comrade Zhang Shuguang cited the lax discipline, unhealthy style, and other inadequacies which exist among the cadres of the organs. He pointed out that all this was incompatible with the glorious tradition, the three important styles of work, and the iron discipline of the party. All this, which was the product of the "Great Cultural Revolution," was contaminating the body of our party.

The seriousness of the problem was reflected in the fact that all this had not been corrected since the smashing of the "gang of four" 7 years ago. Thus, we must improve our political understanding by continuing to set things to rights. The root of lax discipline and style lies in individualism and anarchism. People imbued with individualism are necessarily shortsighted people who have no lofty aims, who benefit themselves at the expense of others, and who cause troubles to society. We cannot underestimate the corrosion and destruction brought about by individualism. Anarchists proceed from personal interests. They defy party discipline and the laws of the state and simply do what they want to. If they are not criticized, stability and unity will be out of the question. In addition, it will be impossible to run the country well and give the people peace and security. What warrants our special attention is the fact that the leading bodies of some offices and bureaus adopt a liberalist attitude toward lax discipline and unhealthy styles. They turn a blind eye to the issue and are incapable of doing anything. Some people mean to pay some attention to the issue, however, they do not have the courage to adopt vigorous measures. Luckily, some offices and bureaus have played an exemplary role in this regard. We should be like them in setting things to rights and in destroying the old and establishing the new.

How should we further "strengthen discipline of the organs and raise efficiency"? Comrade Zhang Shuguang emphasized: All offices and bureaus should pay close attention to "strengthening discipline," regard the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" as an ideological weapon, rectify and correct the phenomena of inactivity, of lax discipline, and of dereliction of duty, educate those people who have made mistakes, and educate, improve, and train ourselves at the same time. All this constitutes an effort to set things to rights in actual work. As for the people who spread rumors, viciously slander people, create troubles, make things difficult for the leaders, or violate discipline by being absent from the organs for a long time, it is especially necessary to be confident and unafraid in dealing with them, to handle them on just grounds, and to use healthy trends to prevail over their unhealthy trends. In short, it is necessary to educate most people and strengthen ideological and political work for them, to strictly handle people who have caught those "chronic diseases" and who defy discipline and law in order to enhance the morale of the cadre ranks, to strengthen discipline of the organizations, to raise efficiency, and to set off an upsurge of emulating and overtaking the advanced in the government departments as soon as possible so that everybody can make contributions to "revitalizing Hebei."

LI LIGONG ADDRESSES SHANXI EDUCATION CONFERENCE

SK060534 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 19 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] The provincial education work conference sponsored by the Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee and People's Government opened in Taiyuan on the morning of 18 September.

Comrade Li Ligong, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, attended and spoke. (The text will be dispatched separately.) He said that the purpose of the conference was to solve the problems in the province's ordinary education with the guidelines of the 12th party congress and the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" as a guide, to enhance the ideological understanding of party and government leaders at various levels and, in particular, to solve problems in the quality of primary and middle school education so as to make it better suit the needs in the four modernizations.

Attending the conference were some 280 people. They were party and government leading comrades of prefectures, cities, and counties, and directors of education bureaus. The guidelines of the national education work conference were relayed.

In view of the problems in our province's primary and middle school education, the conference will correct the ideas on running schools and will formulate effective measures to make primary school education universal, restructure secondary education, and build a teacher contingent.

SHANXI OFFICIAL VIEWS NEW YANGQUAN CITY ORGANS

SK051131 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 18 Sep 83 p 1

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 16 September, Wang Senhao, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and governor, set for requirements on the new leading body of the Yangquan City CPC Committee on behalf of the provincial CPC Committee at a meeting of leading cadres of Yangquan City. He called on the new leading body to unite and to make concerted efforts to promote all spheres of work in Yangquan City and to create a new situation.

Comrade Wang Senhao arrived in Yangquan City on the afternoon of 12 September after completing his inspection work in Jinzhong, Luliang, Linfen, Yuncheng, Jindongnan Prefectures and Changzhi City to see how they implement the guidelines of the work conferences of the CPC Central Committee and the provincial CPC Committee. Over the past few days, Comrade Wang Senhao headed the inspection group to hear briefings by the provincial CPC Committee, visited some grassroots units, and held several forums. While affirming the work done by the Yangquan City CPC Committee, he pointed out that there are fewer persons in the new leading body of the Yangquan City CPC Committee; however, they are more competent. After placing Pingding and Yuxian Counties under the leadership of the city CPC Committee, the burden of the city CPC Committee has become heavier. Yangquan City is rich in coal and is China's largest anthracite producing base. The Yangquan coal mining administration with an annual raw coal output of over 1,000 tons plays a decisive role in building our province into an energy and heavy industrial base. Yangquan City's work, good or bad, will greatly affect the province and the country as a whole. On behalf of the provincial CPC Committee, Comrade Wang Senhao set forth several requirements on the new leading body of the Yangquan City CPC Committee:

1. The new leading body of the Yangquan City CPC Committee must conscientiously study "The Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," and take the initiative in keeping political unity with the CPC Central Committee.
2. The new leading body must persist in the party's cadre policy of appointing people on their merits, and oppose the practice of appointing people by favoritism. While readjusting the next leading body, it is necessary not to promote to leading posts those persons of "the three categories," those who carry out factional activities, practice factionalism and unhealthy trends and persist in their errors, and those who boast and flatter, pay lip-service and do not do solid work.
3. It is necessary to fully understand the great significance of maintaining unity among cadres and the masses so as to promote the work of Yangquan City. All new and old cadres must not speak and do things that bring harm to unity and must struggle against all acts harmful to unity.

In his speech, Comrade Wang Senhao expressed the hope that all old cadres who have retreated to the second and third lines will support the work of the new leading body, serve as their good advisers and continue to make full use of their "remaining energies."

HEILONGJIANG CALLS FOR SEVERE BLOWS TO CRIMINALS

SK060854 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 13 Sep 83 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Deal Blows to Criminal Offenders With an Iron Hand"]

[Excerpts] To the people's great satisfaction, the Harbin City Intermediate People's Court on 12 September sentenced to death according to law five criminals of rapist, robber and hooligan gangs. This reflected the will and demand of the masses, and embodied the resolute attitude and measures a country of the people's democratic dictatorship takes to deal severe blows to criminal offenders.

Thanks to the hard efforts of the whole party, the procuratorial, judicial, and public security departments and the masses, our province has scored certain achievements in improving public security over the past few years. Criminal offenses, however, are still rampant. In particular, some hooligan gangs who commit crimes with savage cruel methods are very arrogant. These serious criminal offenders are hostile to the socialist system and the people's democratic dictatorship and unscrupulously commit numerous crimes. Without a head-on blow to such crimes, the people's lives and property and the "four modernizations" will be in serious trouble.

These serious criminal offenders are enemies of the people. Our struggle against them is an acute struggle against our enemies in the current political field. The struggle is extremely significant because it will improve public security, effect a fundamental turn for the better in social conduct, ensure the smooth progress of the building of the socialist material and spiritual civilizations, strengthen the socialist legal system and consolidate the people's democratic dictatorship. Therefore, only with iron-handed resolute blows can we exercise effective dictatorship over these serious criminal offenders, and ensure the overall implementation of the principle of comprehensive improvement.

We should fully understand the necessity and timeliness of dealing severe blows to criminal offenses, regard it as an important task and vigorously participate in the struggle against criminal offenders. We should enthusiastically support and coordinate with procuratorial, judicial, and public security departments to resolutely expose and attack criminal offenders, encircle and suppress them and create a situation in which everybody struggles against criminal offenders, so that they will become objects of universal condemnation who have no place to hide.

HEILONGJIANG HOLDS ORGANIZATIONAL WORK MEETING

SK060746 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 15 Sep 83 p 1

[Excerpts] From 6 to 13 September, the provincial CPC Committee held a meeting on organizational work. The meeting implemented the spirit of the national conference on organizational work and imposed major tasks for the organizational work in the coming period on the provincial authorities, namely, by taking the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress and "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" as a guide, we should unswervingly implement the principle of "four requirements" on cadres; that a good job should be done in the building of leading bodies and the "third echelon"; in improving in a planned manner and step by step the managerial system of cadres and personnel systems and in upgrading the political and professional quality of cadres' contingent; and that efforts should be made to bring into play the enthusiasm of cadres in various circles and, in line with the unified arrangement of the central authorities, to do a good job in rectifying the party and in further improving or enhancing party leadership so as to upgrade the organizational and combat strength of party organizations at all levels.

The meeting pointed out: Party committees at all levels throughout the province should earnestly implement the principle of "four requirements" set forth by the central authorities so as to enable the structure of leading bodies to be rationalized day after day and to achieve rapid development in improving the age as well as specialized and cultural knowledge levels among leading bodies.

The meeting pointed out: We should emancipate our minds, broaden our outlook, and take the building of the "third echelon" as the most important capital construction of the current work dealing with cadres' affairs and as important tasks for creating a new situation in organizational work.

The meeting also pointed out: It is necessary to adopt various measures to bring into full play the enthusiasm of cadres at all levels and of various circles.

During the meeting, participants also earnestly discussed the issues of improving cadres' managerial systems, conducting pilot work in rectifying the party, and of paying attention to the day-to-day work of building the party and to the self-education of organizational departments.

LIAONING DEALS WITH 'THREE KINDS OF PEOPLE'

HK050920 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Oct 83 p 4

[Report: "Liaoning's Fushun City Handles a Case of a Construction Company Putting 'Three Kinds of People' in Important Positions"]

[Text] Recently, the Liaoning provincial magazine GONGCHAN DANGYUAN carried a letter from readers and an attached survey report exposing a serious case in which some elements belonging to the "three categories of people" were placed in key leading positions.

Yu Hai, former secretary of the general party branch of the sixth work area of the third construction company of Fushun City, was a leading member of the company's "headquarters for exercising the mass dictatorship" during the "Cultural Revolution." He personally led the "dictatorship team" and the "special group for the examination of cases" to catch people, to search people's houses, to conduct inquisition by torture, and to beat up cadres and ordinary people. Under his leadership, these organizations employed more than a dozen kinds of instruments of torture, injured and disabled 17 people, and killed 1 person. Bai Yuexian, a former assistant engineer of this work area, was also a thug who tortured many people and disabled some of them during the "Cultural Revolution." He once violently whipped a deputy manager and even cut off a finger from the victim's right hand. However, these two people were not punished, even after the downfall of the "gang of four"; instead, Yu Hai was appointed to a key leading position and Bai Yuexian was admitted into the party.

In June 1982, the engineering department of the electronic industrial bureau of Fushun City incurred heavy financial losses. It could not issue wages to its workers for three successive months. The leadership of the bureau found that an important reason for these losses was that the engineering department wanted some "able and enlightened people" in the leadership. Then, the electronic industrial bureau requested the city construction bureau to recommend such "wise and able people." The leadership of the construction bureau then recommended Yu Hai and Bai Yuexian to the electronic industrial bureau.

When relating the background of these two people, the construction bureau did not mention Yu Hai's behavior during the "Cultural Revolution" and just casually mentioned the case of Bai Yuexian. Without conducting strict examinations, the electronic industrial bureau appointed Yu Hai to be a party and administratively responsible person in the engineering department and appointed Bai Yuexian to take charge of technical work in this department.

After Yu Hai and Bai Yuexian had power in their hands, they transferred to the engineering department those people who had rebelled with them and who had committed serious mistakes. Within a period of 7 months, 55 people of this kind were transferred to the engineering department. Most of them were appointed to be leaders of various offices or were placed in key positions. One of Yu Hai's confederates, who had been expelled from the party because he persecuted cadres and masses during the "Cultural Revolution" and raped several women, was even appointed to take charge of personnel work in the engineering department. Another confederate, who had been sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment for committing serious graft, was also transferred to the engineering department and was appointed to be an office leader. The leadership of the electronic industrial bureau allowed Yu Hai to transfer whomever he liked into the engineering department.

Moreover, Yu Hai and his confederates have done a lot of evil in violation of law and discipline by making use of their functions and powers.

After the case was exposed, the party committee of the electronic industrial bureau sent a work group to the engineering department on 4 August. The Fushun City CPC Committee also sent a work group to this unit on 22 August. Now, Yu Hai and Bai Yuexian have been removed from the leading positions. They will receive deserved treatment after the affairs concerned are thoroughly investigated.

The magazine GONGCHAN DANGYUAN published a commentator's article on this case, which pointed out: "Some department leaders clearly know that some people committed serious mistakes and crimes during the 'Cultural Revolution,' but they still regard these people as 'able men' and place them in key positions. The reason is that these leaders themselves are impure in political quality. They share the same experience, feelings, and political viewpoints with the 'three categories of people.' They have been influenced deeply by 'leftist' ideology and maintain confused ideas. They cannot set their ideological and organizational lines to rights and fail to maintain a uniform political position with the central authorities." "The party central leadership has repeatedly emphasized that when assessing a cadre, it is necessary first to examine his political quality and to consider whether he is loyal and reliable. In particular, it is necessary to view the cadre's performances during the 'Cultural Revolution' and after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. If we lower our guard, people like Yu Hai will be able to make their way into leading bodies. Although the number of these people is small, their influence is great. Once they have the opportunity, they will come out to stir up trouble and to harm the party, the state, and the people."

GANSU MEETING SCHEDULES NOVEMBER PARTY CONGRESS

HK050304 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] The 11th Plenary Session of the 5th Gansu Provincial CPC Committee was convened in Lanzhou yesterday. The session decided that the sixth provincial party congress will be held in November. The main agenda of the congress will be: 1) to examine and approve the work report of the fifth provincial CPC Committee; 2) to examine and approve the report of the Discipline Inspection Committee of the provincial CPC Committee; 3) to elect the sixth provincial CPC Committee, the Advisory Committee, and the Discipline Inspection Committee.

Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Li Ziqi presided at the session and made a speech. The session passed a resolution on convening the sixth provincial party congress. It called on party members throughout the province to unite as one, work hard, brace their spirits, and strive to create a new situation in socialist modernization in order to greet the victorious convening of the congress.

The session was attended by 27 members and 4 alternate members of the provincial CPC Committee. Fourteen members and seven alternate members had asked for leave of absence. Responsible comrades of provincial departments concerned and of prefectoral and city CPC committees attended as observers.

NINGXIA TIGHTENS CONTROL OVER FLOATING CAPITAL

HK050723 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 25 Sep 83 p 2

[Report by Chun Qun and Shuang Mu: "Ningxia Reforms the Funds Management System"]

[Text] From early September, the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region has begun to reform the funds management system and has decided to tighten control over floating capital and not to contract loans in five categories.

Floating capital in our region is mostly exploited by industrial and commercial enterprises. Circulation of the capital is very slow. Loans are still being granted to produce some unmarketable goods of bad quality and high prices. Some enterprises still do not care about management but are absorbed in production, pay no attention to marketing but look only at output value, and do not manage to improve economic results but only emphasize speed. As a result, these enterprises consume a large amount of circulating capital. According to figures provided by the regional people's banks, overdue loans in the region have reached 20 million yuan. This has doggedly obstructed the region's floating capital from rapid circulation. For this reason, efforts have been made to verify the floating capital used by state-run enterprises, to certify the total sum of floating capital distributed to enterprises in 1983, and to tighten control over loans. At the same time, prefectures, cities, and counties have been called on to strengthen unified management for floating capital in line with actual conditions so as to concentrate more funds for key construction projects.

In order to make good use of floating capital, a decision has been made not to grant loans in the following five categories: projects which are not included in state plans and have been rebuilt time and again; the production and purchase of goods in excess supply; the production and purchase of unsold goods which consume much energy, cost a lot, and are of poor quality; the products which are already obsolete; and the enterprises designated to be closed, or to suspend production, or to amalgamate them with other enterprises, or to switch their production to the manufacture of other products.

NINGXIA LEADERS AT MINORITY ECONOMIC REFORM FORUM

HK050350 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 23 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] A symposium on theoretical problems related to economic reforms in minority nationalities areas was held in Yinchuan from 16 to 21 September. More than 70 theoretical and practical economic workers from 14 minority nationalities in 14 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions attended this symposium. They turned in 64 theses.

Attending the symposium were Liu Sanyuan, Ya Hanzhang, Zhang Yangwu, Shi Jun, Shi Zhengyi, and other leading comrades of the State Nationality Affairs Commission, the NPC Nationalities Committee, the Nationalities Institute of the Academy of Social Science, the Institute of Research in the Economy of Minority Nationalities Areas, and the Central Institute of Nationalities. Regional party and government leaders Li Xuezhi, Hei Boli, Wang Yanxin, and others also attended the symposium and gave speeches.

The symposium participants conscientiously studied the "Selected Work of Deng Xiaoping" and the series of important speeches given by Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang on developing the vast area in northwest China. During the symposium, they carried out a wide-ranging discussion on what they had achieved in their research and had a relatively wide-ranging and conscientious discussion on the problems related to the reforms in the economic system and structure, administrative and managerial systems, production, circulation, and other fields in the minority nationalities areas.

Quite a few comrades held that a common characteristic of all the minority nationalities areas was that these areas lagged behind the advanced areas in their economic and social development and that there is an aggravating trend in this disparity. In order to change this situation, the minority nationality people must carry forward the glorious traditions of self-reliance, plain living, and hard struggle. Moreover, in addition to continuing to support these areas with manpower, funds, materials, and goods, the state must further adopt a number of special policies and measures, for example, the policy of ensuring the local people's share of practical interests in exploiting the resources of the minority nationalities areas and the measures of giving an allowance in an appropriate manner to these areas in applying the economic levers such as credit, taxation, and prices. It is also an indispensable condition that the advanced areas give greater economic, technical, and personnel aid to these areas. Only by so doing can we promote rapid economic and social development in these areas, eliminate the actually existing inequality between various nationalities, and achieve a common prosperity for all nationalities.

The participants from the northwest emphatically pointed out that what Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang vigorously advocated, growing grass and trees and putting an end to the malpractice of expanding grain cultivation and building water conservation facilities in areas where local conditions are not suited to such cultivation and construction, is a major strategic policy for the development in the vast area of northwest China. The economic, theoretical, and practical workers in northwest China should conscientiously do away with the fetters of old conventions in their minds, and do a thorough job in emancipating their minds and changing their thoughts in order to unify their thoughts with the strategic goal put forward by the CPC Central Committee. They should go deep into reality to make investigation and study and discover and solve new problems. They should suggest ways and means for satisfactorily growing grass and trees, attaining the lofty goal of the 12th party congress, and making preparations for the shifting of the focus of the state's economic construction onto northwest China at the end of this century and the beginning of the next century.

QINGHAI HOLDS DISCIPLINE INSPECTION CONFERENCE

HK050227 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Excerpts] A Qinghai provincial discipline inspection work conference proposes: In the future we must continue to give priority to maintaining the party's political discipline. We must step up discipline inspection work for cracking down hard on crime and ensure the smooth progress of this struggle. The meeting was held in Xining 27-29 September.

The meeting pointed out: The most important discipline is to strictly and seriously implement the party's line, principles, policies, and resolutions. Certain units and leading cadres in Qinghai have failed to resolutely implement the Central Committee's instructions. Some have failed to purge people of three categories from their units, as they should have done. Some have promoted again to leading posts people of three categories on whom conclusions had already been reached. In the course of structural reform, certain units have even promoted again persons who were active in rebelling during the Great Cultural Revolution. All these actions are extremely wrong. The discipline inspection committees at all levels must pay attention to inspecting the situation in implementing the party's line, principles, and policies. If it is found that these have not been implemented, it is necessary to thoroughly investigate the facts and resolutely deal with the matter.

The meeting stressed: Cracking down hard on crime is a severe struggle between the enemy and ourselves in the political field. It is of extremely great significance for strengthening party, government, and economic discipline, strengthening the socialist legal system, and upholding the people's democratic dictatorship. The leading cadres must set an example and observe party discipline in a model way.

The meeting also stressed: It is necessary to unswervingly carry through to the end the struggle to crack down hard on serious economic crime. We must resolutely carry out to the end the effort to put a stop to anomalies in house building and occupation.

SHAANXI'S MA WENRUI OPENS HISTORICAL EXHIBITION

OW031037 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1154 GMT 1 Oct 83

[By reporters Hua Nianlun and Bu Zhaowen]

[Excerpts] Xian, 1 Oct (XINHUA) -- The exhibition of a large bronze chariot, decorated with colored drawings, unearthed from the Qinshihuang Mausoleum formally opened on 1 October. The museum of the figurines of warriors and horses of Qinshihuang, the focus of world attention, was permeated with a strong festive atmosphere today. Many visitors waited at the museum gate from early morning. Ma Wenrui, first secretary of the Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee, cut a ribbon at the opening ceremony of the "Bronze Chariot Exhibition Hall." Shaanxi Governor Li Qingwei spoke highly of the important historical, scientific, and artistic value of the bronze chariot at the opening ceremony.

SHAANXI ENTERPRISES REPORTEDLY REDUCE DEFICITS

HK031122 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] According to SHAANXI RIBAO, the industrial and mining enterprises in Shaanxi achieved gratifying results in reducing deficits by a big margin. From January to August this year, 13 of the 38 enterprises that incurred serious losses make up their deficits and increased surpluses, whereas 17 enterprises cast off their deficit labels.

The amount of deficits dropped by 42.32 percent compared with the corresponding period of last year.

There are 38 enterprises among the state-owned enterprises in the whole province that incurred annual losses amounting to over 500,000 yuan each, 70 percent of the total amount of deficits. This year, the leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee and government adopted timely measures and regarded the reduction of deficits of these enterprises as an important task for increasing revenue and attaining better economic results. The provincial authorities held a special meeting for the enterprises that incurred losses and dispatched cadres to the enterprises of the metallurgical, engineering, and coal mining industries that incurred serious losses to assess their deficits one by one. The system of economic responsibility for deficits was implemented and the policies and measures of no subsidies for the enterprises which exceed the specified losses, of reduction of deficits, of retention, and of no collection of profits were adopted, which brought about certain good results.

Among the enterprises of the whole province that incurred serious losses, the leading comrades of Xian iron and steel plant, in their activities of making up the deficits, turned the pressure into motive force. They paid attention to the following: 1) market forecasting; 2) implementing the economic responsibility system; 3) enhancing their capabilities in steel-smelting and opening up new production fields. Within a short period of only 5 months or so, they reduced their deficits and began to pay taxes to the state. The Huang He mechanical engineering plant, which incurred losses since its founding, turned the focus of its attention to quality this year. After 6 months of valiant struggle, the plant opened up a new market for its products and enjoyed high prestige for its goods, thereby ending the history of relying on the state for subsidies. The Shaanxi and Xian diesel engine plants, which incurred losses for a long time, signed contracts for the responsibility of operation and management with the provincial farm machine manufacturing company and made every effort to improve their operation and management. They opened up new fields of production and also reduced their deficits and increased surpluses within a short period.

After expunging from the guiding ideology the erroneous understanding that regarded it as being justified to incur losses, the coal mining industry, which was the largest unit among provincial industry that incurred serious deficits, straightened out the erroneous thinking which tried to cover the deficits caused by improper management with the deficits of a policy nature. The entire coal mining industry tapped potentials in reducing deficits and by the end of August attained the required progress for reducing the deficits on schedule.

XINJIANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETING ENDS

HK010659 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Summary] The third meeting of the sixth regional People's Congress Standing Committee concluded this afternoon. The meeting passed the following resolutions and decisions:

1. A resolution on severely punishing criminals who seriously endanger social order. "The meeting demanded that people's courts, people's procuratorates, and public security and judicial organs throughout the region resolutely implement the decision of the NPC Standing Committee; under the unified leadership of the party committees, they should closely rely on the masses, fully exercise their particular functions, cooperate with each other, and resolutely crack down on criminals who seriously sabotage social order, as a contribution to bringing about a fundamental turn for the better in social order in the region."

2. A decision on amending article 9 of the region's supplementary regulations on implementing the PRC Marriage Law. "According to the relevant provisions of the Constitution and in light of reality in the region, the meeting decided to amend article 9 -- family planning is not to be advocated among minority nationalities, and it is up to the individual whether to practice family planning or not -- to read: It is also necessary to practice family planning among minority nationalities, but it is essential to step up propaganda and education, and actively create conditions for gradually instituting this. There must be differences in practicing family planning among Hans and among minority nationalities. The demands on Hans must be strict, while the demands on minority nationalities should be appropriately relaxed."

3. A decision on establishing work committees of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee. The decision said: "Apart from putting the existing Law Committee on a sounder basis, the committee will also establish committees for nationalities, finances and economics, and science, education, culture, and public health."

4. A decision on the timing of elections of deputies to county and township people's congresses. The decision said: These elections should be held before the end of 1984.

5. A decision on implementing the State Council's provisional regulations on levying payments for pollution.

Standing Committee Chairman Tomur Dawamat presided and spoke at the meeting today. Also present were Vice Chairmen Saifulayefu, Yang Yiqing, Lu Xuebin, Caodanuofu, Abuliezi Muhemaiti, Huang Yuchen, Mayinuer, Yu Zhanlin, Maihesude Tieyibofu, Wang Heting, and Husayin Siyebayefu.

XINJIANG ORGANIZATIONAL WORK FORUM ENDS 4 OCT

HK051218 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Summary] The forum of the Xinjiang Regional CPC Committee on organizational work concluded today. The forum emphasized: "We must speed up making leading groups more revolutionary, younger, better educated, and professionally more competent as we speed up reform work. Organizationally, we must guarantee the achievement of the socialist modernization task. This is the major task on the organizational front at present and for some time in the future."

This forum opened on 23 September. Tomur Dawamat and Wang Zhenwen, leading comrades of the regional CPC Committee, attended the forum and spoke. At the forum, (Chen Xifu), director of the Organization Department of the regional CPC Committee, made a report: "It is necessary to seriously implement the spirit of the national forum on organizational work and to endeavor to create a new situation in the region's organizational work."

The forum held: "After structural reform, regional organs and prefectural, autonomous prefectural, and city leading structures have made a gratifying step toward the four modernizations. On this basis, to resolutely implement the principle of making cadres more revolutionary, younger, better educated, and professionally more competent and to formulate an 8-year plan up to 1990 for building leading groups, it is essential to reform the structures of leading groups in a planned and systematic way."

The forum emphasized: "We must continue to give play to the role of elderly cadres. Elderly cadres who have stepped down to the second and third lines must help middle-aged and young cadres more and must give advice on the issue of correct principles. We must boldly allow middle-aged and young cadres to work independently."

The forum laid stress on training cadres and pointed out that CPC committees at all levels must, in the light of the realities of their places and departments, formulate plans for training cadres in 7 years. The forum demanded that party organizations at all levels adhere to the party's democratic centralism, conduct education for party members, and organize party members to study the new party Constitution and the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping."

The forum also demanded: "It is imperative to investigate and analyze the state of party members and party organizations, to sum up experiences in the pilot projects of party rectification, and to make good preparations for all-round party rectification."

The forum emphasized that CPC committees at all levels must strengthen leadership over organization departments and that comrades of organization departments at all levels must further emancipate their ideas, boldly bring forth new ideas, continue to eliminate leftist influence, overcome the outworn concept of following the beaten path and promoting cadres in order of seniority, strive to improve the method of work and work style, and raise organizational work to a new level.

**END OF
FICHE**

DATE FILMED

7 Oct. 1983

